MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 AUGUST 1981

Israel

Suspended Aircraft Deliveries--Jerusalem radio reported that the United States is now suspending delivery to Israel of F-15 aircraft in addition to the previously halted shipment of F-16's. IDF radio cited an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman as expressing dissatisfaction with the decision, describing it as harmful, unjust and a breach of contract.

Jordan-Based Operation--Jerusalem radio, citing an IDF spokesman, reported that nine IDF personnel were injured when two vehicles they were traveling in detonated mines on the road running along the Jordan River north of Moshav Argaman. The IDF spokesman added that there is evidence that those responsible for mining the road entered Israel from Jordan. In a related report, Jerusalem television noted that this penetration from Jordanian territory was the first in more than a year. In a report on another event, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said a clash between Palestinian and Israeli forces in the Burj Na'jah area resulted in 20 Israeli dead and wounded. The radio said that after withdrawing from the battle area, the Palestinian force returned to its base in "occupied territories."

Egypt

Cairo radio, citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that the United States has agreed to supply Egypt with 40 new F-16's and 40 other aircraft, stating that they will be handed over to Egypt next March.

Lebanese Crisis

Official Comment on U.S. Plan--KUNA reported that a senior Lebanese Government official who preferred to remain anonymous said U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon told Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis on 10 August that the United States is seeking to enlarge the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon to 16,000 men. According to KUNA, the Lebanese official expressed his approval of the U.S. plan and said that if the planned extension of the peacekeeping force's area of operations over all of the southern border enclave were successful, then the operational area could also be extended north to include the area now controlled by the PLO.

Al-Wazzan on Missile Defense--Beirut radio carried a recorded statement by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan following a meeting of several parliamentary committees on 11 August in which he said that the Lebanese Government is determined to accept any surface-to-air missile defense network, regardless of whether it comes from the East or the West, on the condition that it be operated by Lebanese personnel.

Military Situation--The Voice of Palestine reported on 11 August that Israeli aircraft overflew southern Lebanon as far as Beirut, drawing antiaircraft fire. Beirut radio reported that travel between the two sectors of the capital was disrupted due to sniper fire. The radio also noted that calm prevails in Tripoli.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League on PLO, Sinai Force--According to KUNA, the Arab League ambassador to the United Nations, Clovis Maqsud has rejected an apparent attempt by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to "proliferate" representation of the Palestinian people and has emphasized that the PLO is their sole representative. KUNA also quoted the ambassador as saying that the Arab League would take certain diplomatic measures vis-a-vis those countries that have agreed to contribute troops to the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai.

PLO on Saudi Peace Plan--According to GULF NEWS AGENCY, PLO Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir has stated that the Palestine National Council views the Saudi peace plan for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East with special interest and will study it. It quoted him as saying that of particular interest is the denunciation of U.S. policy in support of Israel and the necessity of converting this denunciation into an "outcry of protest" against U.S. policy in general. Beirut radio reported that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has rejected the Saudi plan.

Iran

Reply to Mitterrand Message--In response to a message from French President Francois Mitterrand congratulating him on his election to the presidency, President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said he is amazed at the contradiction between Mitterrand's words and deeds, saying one must be a lie. In his message, broadcast textually by Tehran radio, Raja'i explained that Mitterrand's "wishes for success" come at a time when France has become a haven for individuals opposed to the Islamic revolution and when it is supplying Iraq with military assistance and Mirage aircraft. Asserting that Mitterrand has damaged longstanding cultural relations existing between Iran and France, Raja'i said Iran now regards France as the "second America" and another enemy of its Islamic revolution.

Danish Ship Seized--According to Tehran radio, the navy has stopped a Danish merchant ship in the Persian Gulf carrying war materiel and explosives that was heading for Iraq. The radio said the ship will be released once its cargo is unloaded. Helsinki radio reported that the ship was carrying dynamite destined for construction companies operating near Baghdad.

Internal Situation--Tehran radio reported that Lt Gen Yar Mohammad Zar'e, Iran's former delegate to the defunct CENTO pact, has been arrested. The radio also reported the arrest of 70 Mojahedin-e Khalq members in Tehran, 17 in Khorramabad and 4 in Rasht and mentioned that 150 leftists have been arrested in Kermanshah since 28 July. According to Shiraz radio, a group of Shiraz citizens, acting on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's appeal for vigilance, arrested a Peykar member and handed him over to the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. Tehran radio reported that the prayer leader at a Kermanshah mosque was assassinated by leftists and that the Friday imam of Gorgan was attacked by armed assailants but escaped unhurt.

Afghanistan

Government-in-Exile--Kuwait's ARAB TIMES reported that six Afghan mojahedin organizations have announced plans to establish a government-in-exile next month in "a Middle Eastern state." The announcement states that deposed King of Afghanistan Zaher Shah has agreed to lead the new government.

Denial on Vakhan Salient--KUNA reported that Afghan Ambassador to the USSR Dr Habib Mangal has denied that his country ceded to the USSR the strategic Vakhan salient in northeastern Afghanistan during last month's visit to Moscow by President Babrak Karmal.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 155 *12 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Chedli Klibi Interviewed on Lebanon Cease-Fire A 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Aug]
Arab League Ambassador Rebuts As-Sadat Remarks A 2
VOP Reports Saudi Prince's Peace Proposal A 2
Comment on Israeli Reaction A 3
PFLP-GC's Jibril Calls for Return to Jordan A 4
'Arafat Message Delivered to PDRY President [VOP] A 5
'Arafat Terms Israeli Highway Incident 'Massacre' [VOP] A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

U.S. Production of Neutron Bomb Assailed C 1
[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 10 Aug]
Fatah Official Comments on Talks, Concludes Visit [VOP] C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministers Depart for Arab States With Messages C 2

UAE

AL-BAYAN on Possible Use of Neutron Bomb in Gulf C 3
Foreign Minister Meets With Fatah Official C 3

YAR

USSR's Grinevskiy Makes Statement, Departs C 4

EGYPT

As-Sadat 9 Aug Speech to Egyptian Students in U.S. D 1
Accomplishments of As-Sadat U.S. Visit Reported D 9
'Ali Interview D 9
Al-Baz Interview D 9
Al-AHRAM Report [7 Aug] D 11
MAY Comments on Saudi Prince Fahd's Proposals [10 Aug] D 13
Consultative Council Approves Sinai Force Protocol D 14
Colombia Agrees To Participate in Sinai Force D 14
Ambassador's Press Conference D 14
Egyptian Statement D 15

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 426 E 1
Hammadi Sends Messages to World Groups on Iran War E 1
Kurdish Radio: More Than 21,000 Iraqi Dead in War E 2
[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]
President Receives Message From King Khalid E 2

LEBANON

Government Determined To Obtain Defensive Missiles G 1
Syrians Fire on Army Position, Other Incidents G 1
Official Welcomes U.S. Plan for UN Troops G 1
Military Delegation Purchases Replacement Bridges G 2

ISRAEL

Earlier Begin, As-Sadat Meeting Being Considered I 1
Three Ministers To Accompany Begin to Washington I 1
Begin Adviser, Cabinet on Plane Suspension I 1
Further Details on Reaction I 2
Rabin Reaction I 2
Morning Press Comment I 3
Midday Press on Suspension I 4
Uruguay, Colombia To Send Contingents to Sinai I 4
Nine IDF Men Injured in Mine Explosion I 4
Report on 'Terrorist' Activities I 4
Clashes in Sidon, An-Nabatiyah Reported I 5
'Terrorists' Using 'Firing Computers' in North I 5
Public Sees No Peace Without Palestinian Solution [HA'ARETZ 11 Aug] I 5
West Bank Teachers Dismissed; Strike Threatened I 6
Thirteen Ramallah Teachers To Stand Trial I 6
AL-FAJR Editor Interrogated by Ramallah Police I 6
AL-FAJR Closure Considered [HA'ARETZ 11 Aug] I 7
Security Forces Foil Muslim Brotherhood Plots I 7
Likud Agrees on Division of Knesset Committees I 7
Knesset Delegation To Attend Cuban Meeting I 8
Education Minister Leaves for Switzerland I 8
Minister Moda'i Departs for Nairobi Conference I 8
Davar Comments on Policy in Territories [11 Aug] I 9

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UN Energy Conference Convenes in Nairobi 10 Aug P 1
Waldheim Opening Address P 1
Moi Opening Speech P 1
Indira Gandhi Opening Speech P 2
Delhi Reports Gandhi's Activities in Kenya P 4

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Jabir Hosts Chadian, Saharan, Bulgarian Ministers Q 1

MOROCCO

Saudi Paper Interviews Boucetta on Foreign Policy Q 1

SUDAN

Numayri Relieves, Appoints Regional Ministers Q 2
Numayri Relieves, Appoints Provincial Governors Q 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Yaounde Examines Reagan's Neutron Bomb Decision S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Dacko Lifts Ban on Two Political Parties S 1

GABON

Bongo Interviewed on Chad Aid, French Role S 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Soviet Materiel Reportedly Entered Country Legally T 1

LIBERIA

Monrovia Says Coup Plotters' Trials End 11 Aug T 1

MALI

SDAR's Mustapha Sayed Comments on Referendum T 2
Chadian Minister, Traore Discuss Chad Issues T 2

NIGERIA

Angola's Dos Santos, Shagari Hold Talks in Lagos T 4
10 Aug Discussions T 4
Shagari Banquet Remarks T 4
Former Chadian Minister Calls for Habre Defeat T 4
'Staggering Drop' Reported in July Oil Production T 5
Plans for Major Purchase of British Tanks Reported T 6
[London DAILY TELEGRAPH 10 Aug]

SENEGAL

Opposition Party Advocates Unity With Gambia T 6
France's Cot Begins Visit in Dakar 11 Aug T 7
Marxist Party Calls for End of French Bases T 7

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Receives Saharan Vice President 11 Aug T 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister 'Dissatisfied' With Congressmen U 1
Further Details U 1
Johannesburg Reports General Lloyd 10 Aug Remarks U 2

CHEDLI KLIBI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON CEASE-FIRE

PM111030 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Wafa'i Diyab report on interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in London on 5 August]

[Text] London--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi declared that the European initiative is still under consideration and contemplation and that the situation in Lebanon calls for optimism. He also praised the PLO for showing capability and a sense of responsibility both in war and peace.

Klibi was speaking to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in an exclusive interview when he made a brief visit to London the day before yesterday. During the 1-hour visit he had important talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Commenting on the o tcome of the talks, he said: The meeting with Carrington was very necessary following the recent developments in the area. I can say that the results of the meeting were good and positive and we have agree' to remain in constant contac in order to pursue dialogue and consultations. He added: During my meeting with Carrington I felt that Europe wants to play a basic and important role regarding the Middle East problem. I believe that there are positive trends in this regard, but they are still under consideration and contemplation.

Speaking about the results achieved by the Arab follow-up committee in its meetings in Beirut, Klibi said: The committee has carried out a very positi' action, particularly at its recent meeting under President Ilyas Sarkis, since at this meeting we entered a very important stage on the road to reaching a national accord among all the Lebanese parties. We have agreed that the committee should attend a plenary meeting of all the parties, to be held in September. I believe that such an agreement would be a very positive element in solving the Lebanese crisis.

The secretary general asserted that there is very opportunity now, both inside and outside Lebanon, to witness in the near future a very positive step that will restore the Lebanese community's vitality and Lebanon's cultural and human role.

The secretary general did not preclude the possibility of Israel making various attempts to undermine what has been agreed upon in Lebanon. But, he said, I believe that the insistence and determination we saw on the part of the Lebanese authorities and the positive stands shown by the committee members are capable of thwarting all the maneuvers and attempts to which Israel might resort.

Commenting on As-Sadat's statement that the cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel is a turning point in the crisis in the area, Klibi said: I believe this agreement is, of course, very important. It has shown the credibility of the PLO and its ability to control the situation. It has also shown that when it is talked to it can shoulder all its responsibilities for the sake of peace and fully respect the cease-fire on its side. This gives the PLO great credibility not only among us but also among all friends in the world, particularly those who have been reluctant to consider it the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The secretary general considered this agreement as representing a recognition of the PLO by the United States and Israel. He said: We hope that this step will be followed by other serious steps by the United States itself and by its friends in Europe, so that a comprehensive and just peace can be reached.

Replying to a question on his views regarding the present Arab situation, the secretary general said: The Arab situation has changed a great deal in the recent period: It is a positive and important change. A short time ago we appeared to the world to be torn apart, but cohesiveness has now begun to be restored and most of the Arab disagreements have entered the stage of settlement and solution. I believe the time has come for us to view the future with confidence and optimism.

ARAB LEAGUE AMBASSADOR REBUTS AS-SADAT REMARKS

LD111256 Kuwait KUNA in English 1103 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] United Nations, New York, 11 Aug (KUNA)--Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maqsud has rejected an apparent attempt by President Anwar as-Sadat to "proliferate" representation of the Palestinian people, and he played down the role of American and Saudi Arabian diplomatic efforts in achieving the recent truce in Lebanon.

"I want to make it very clear that the Arab League considers the Palestine Liberation Organisation the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and we reject any effort by President as-Sadat or anyone else to construe that there may be other representative groups," he said.

He made his comments at a news conference in the aftermath of As-Sadat's visit to the United States. The Egyptian leader, who returned to Cairo Monday, was interviewed on a television programme Sunday.

Maqsud also said the Arab League would take "certain diplomatic initiatives and measures" vis-a-vis those countries that have accepted to contribute troops to the international force in Sinai. He mentioned Fiji and Colombia. "I have been entrusted by the secretary general of the Arab League to meet with the representatives of these countries and tell them that this emerges as a circumvention of the United Nations and it represents an unfriendly gesture toward the Arab nation and the members of the Arab League."

Maqsud went on to say the Arab League considers the establishment of so-called international troops in the Sinai to be a "violation of the U.N. Charter and to be undermining the efforts of a comprehensive and durable and just peace."

As for the American and Saudi Arabian role in the cease-fire agreement between Israel and the PLO several weeks ago, Maqsud said the compliance with the Security Council resolution was the "major determing factor" in bringing about the cease-fire. "The cease-fire has not been achieved, as President as-Sadat has said, by the United States, even though Ambassador Habib's mission has been a helpful factor, but by the Security Council resolution which the PLO accepted", he said.

Asked if there has been a rapprochement between Israel and the PLO as a result of the cease-fire, Maqsud said, on the contrary, there has been a "qualitative hardening of already hardened positions." He said: "I see an articulation of Israeli intransigence, a total undermining of the Palestinian identity upon which rests the existence of a Palestinian independent state."

VOP REPORTS SAUDI PRINCE'S PEACE PROPOSAL

JN111027 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1635 GMT 8 Aug 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister, has outlined the bases which Saudi Arabia sees as appropriate for finding a comprehensive Middle East settlement. These principles are:

1. Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.
2. Removal of all Israeli settlements established by Israel in the occupied Arab territories after 1967.
3. Guaranteeing freedom of worship for all religions in the holy places.
4. Recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to return to their homeland.
5. Placing the West Bank under UN custodianship for a transitional period not to exceed several months.
6. Establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.
7. Recognition of the right of all the region's states to live in peace.

Prince Fahd said that these seven principles are inspired by the resolutions which have been taken and affirmed time and again by the UN General Assembly and that they can be combined in one decision that can be issued by the Security Council and can constitute a framework for a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis.

On U.S. policy vis-a-vis the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, Prince Fahd told the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is still hoping that President Reagan will accept the inefficacy and futility of the Camp David agreements and their failure to constitute a framework for a Middle East peace and that he will recognize that a new initiative would lead to a basic change in U.S. policy. The Saudi crown prince affirmed that any attempt that not directed at forcing Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and at establishing an independent Palestinian state will only lead to more bloodshed and destruction as has happened in Lebanon. Prince Fahd said: However, we are beginning to fear that the new U.S. Government will not give this initiative a chance because we are hearing the well-known tune: The U.S. congressional elections which are drawing near and the presidential elections which would follow. Thus, the Arabs are called on to wait.

Prince Fahd spoke about the European role and expressed his opinion that this role would take two courses: The first toward the Middle East and the second toward the United States, in its capacity as the main partner in NATO. Prince Fahd praised the unique heroism of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters during the 15 days when they were forced to confront Israeli planes and missiles. He said: In the name of the kingdom, I convey King Khalid's greetings and those of the Saudi people to Yasir 'Arafat and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Prince Fahd added: The cease-fire which was reached in Lebanon does not mean a halt to the march of the Palestinian people toward their legitimate aims. This cease-fire had been imposed by humanitarian circumstances at a critical stage.

Comment on Israeli Reaction

NC111318 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1134 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Commentary by VOP political editor]

[Text] Brothers: Our political editor has commented on the Israeli reaction to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's statements, which included specific provisions as a basis for a settlement in the Middle East. He said that the Zionist leaders' unanimous position, which considers the Saudi proposals as an attempt to destroy Israel in stages, means that the Israeli leadership was not prepared to respond to any initiatives or proposals providing for the minimum Arab demands, even if this minimum was weak and included only a small amount of the Arab right.

In regarding Comrade Brezhnev's initiative--which includes positive ideas contributing toward creating a just solution of the Middle East question--as a hostile act, the Zionist leaders thereby shut all the doors in the face of any peaceful initiative from any side and threw the door of war wide open by their insistence on seizing the Arab rights and following a bloody policy aimed at eliminating the Palestine question through exterminating the Palestinians, their revolution and their national rights.

The Arabs must not differ over the correct stands that must be adopted in the Arab-Israeli conflict process. The Arabs should immediately crystallize a unified stand on a sound basis, namely, that the Zionist enemy and the American enemy behind him understand only the language of force and they retreat only when the Arabs use their political, military, oil and economic weapons in a studied and courageous form as part of a political action having a specific goal, namely, the full resoration of the Arab rights, the foremost of which are the national rights of the Palestinian people.

To the public opinion, Suadi Arabia represents a flexible and moderate side. We had many times heard this from senior officials in the successive U.S. administrations and in several Western Europan circles. However, in spite of this and the flexibility and moderation contained in the Saudi plan, it was rejected and considered as an attempt to destroy Israel in stages. Therefore, what exactly do the Israelis want? It is apparent from their statements that they want all the Arabs to be like As-Sadat. They want a complete Arab surrender so that they will be reassured and will not be subjected to destruction. So they say and so they think.

Against this, the correct Arab stand must be on the basis that Israel does not respect the peaceful initiatives. Consequently, there is no escape from resorting to force because it alone can check the Zionist defiance and can put an end to the persistent Zionist aggression and to its abuse of the Arabs and their rights.

PFLP-GC'S JIBRIL CALLS FOR RETURN TO JORDAN

LD110952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0751 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Aug (KUNA)--Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command[PFLP-GC], in an interview published here today, calls on the Palestinian resistance movement to return to exercising its political and military activities against Israel from Jordan, from which it was driven following a bloody civil war with the Jordanian Army in 1970 and 1971.

In the interview, carried by the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, he says that conditions are suitable to think seriously about making a decision to return the fedayeen to Jordan in view of the "affectionate relationship" between Syria and the regime of King Husayn in Jordan which has existed in the past 10 years, "and which prevented us from thinking about returning to Jordan." [sentence as received]

Jibril does not conceal his satisfaction with the deterioration of the Syrian-Jordanian dispute. He called on the resistance to "think about our return to Jordan, because King Husayn is still rejecting the return of the resistance militarily and politically to Jordan. He says that he regards the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon as "temporary" because the Lebanese theater is a secondary one and our basic theater must be Jordan. Thus, we regarded our presence in Lebanon as temporary, pending the reorganization of the return to Jordan. As I stated, conditions of cordiality between Syria and Jordan during the past 10 years prevented us from returning to Jordan, hence we were pleased by the dispute which recently occurred between Syria and Jordan.

The Palestinian leader says that his front, which is backed by Libya, agreed to the cease-fire in southern Lebanon last month, but did not agree to suspend its military operations against Israel. The front, after the announcement of the agreement arranged by the American private envoy to the Middle East, last July said that it was not concerned with the agreement; However, it went back and agreed to be committed to it. Jibril says that the agreement was to stop the fedayeen missile shelling of the settlements in north Israel "but we are continuing our armed struggle across Lebanese territory and from Arab territory available to us.

Jibril called on the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon to leave the towns and go to the countryside and the mountains to avoid Israeli attacks against urban areas, and emphasized that the leftwing Lebanese National Movement is capable of confronting the rightwing Phalangist militia in Lebanon.

He ridicules attempts by Palestinian quarters, which he does not identify, to secure American and Israeli recognition of the PLO. He says that it is unimportant whether America recognizes or does not recognize the organisation. "It suffices that we have 91 countries of the world which have dialogue with it as a revolution and recognize its existence."

'ARAFAT MESSAGE DELIVERED TO PDRY PRESIDENT

JN111713 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The brother PLO representative in Aden has conveyed an oral message to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general, from brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir Arafat]. It has been learned that the message deals with the latest developments on the Islamic, Arab and international levels and the conspiracies that are being concocted by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism against the Palestinian people and their armed revolution.

The message praised the PDRY's effective role in support of the Palestinian revolution's just struggle against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism.

PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated his country's unswerving stand in support of the Palestinian cause and the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, inside and outside the occupied homeland until they regain their legitimate rights of return, self-determination and the establishment of their national independent state.

The PDRY president said: We shall remain loyal to our principles with regard to the Palestinian cause, regardless of the sacrifices. We shall not hesitate to offer all kinds of assistance and support to the joint forces to enable them to repulse the Zionist aggression. The PDRY president also praised the steadfastness of the joint forces' heroes in their confrontation of the recurrent treacherous U.S.-backed Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

'ARAFAT TERMS ISRAELI HIGHWAY INCIDENT 'MASSACRE'

NC120810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has issued a decision in which he considers the Palestinian workers who fell victim to the Israeli massacre on the Ashdod-Gaza highway as martyrs of the Palestinian revolution. The decision includes the following:

The workers who fell victim to the planned Zionist massacre by a tank carrier belonging to the Zionist enemy's army along the Ashdod-Gaza highway on 10 August 81 are to be considered as martyrs of the Palestinian revolution. The parties concerned should take the necessary measures.

KUWAIT

U.S. PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON BOMB ASSAILED

GF120903 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Superpowers' Greatest Terrorism"]

[Text] Iraq's having a small nuclear reactor is no more than an introduction to the fundamentals of science and technological development. Yet, it is a crime that warranted a U.S.-Israel punishment. However, for the United States, under Reagan, the man of war, the production of the neutron bomb is justice, civilization and the safeguard for peace in the world.

The neutron bomb only kills human beings, ensuring that property, installations and equipment remain sound and intact for the cannibals, the owners of the bomb, to seize. Yet, the cannibal United States talks about terrorism and is leading a world campaign against it.

Is there anything else than can exceed the terrorism of a neutron bomb? A terrorist usually terrifies, kills or kidnaps one or many persons at the most, whereas U.S. terrorism is strikng out against the world with an unequaled horror. A person who carries a weapon is like another one who uses it, because the horror the weapon spreads is of fundamental importance. Thus, the United States, while pushing the world into a mad arms race, does not want any others to possess the tool of terrorism. By taking this step, the United States is pushing the world toward the brink of war because it is certain that the Soviet Union will meet the challenge. Thus, the arms race, accompanied by restlessness and a state of frenzy, will probably lead to confrontation and, ultimately, to mass devastation.

However, the United States is only interested in being the world's absolute, indisputable master.

Despite the fact that the decision to produce this bomb seems to be directed at the Soviets, we can feel the underlying Arab concern, which disturbs Washington and its Israel. Washington thinks that the Arab rejection of its will is linked to the Soviet support of this rejection. Otherwise, Arabs would be bowing their heads and worshiping the United States. In the U.S. conception, the Arabs will become stronger through Soviet support, resist further and occasionally brandish a weapon. Arabs are even disturbing the sleep of Israel, the dear frind of the United States, and are curtailing its ambitions for real control over the entire region. Because the U.S. presence in the Arab region--which is the center of the world and which contains the most important oil resources history has known--is indispensable to U.S. leadership, the bestial U.S. mind has decided to produce the neutron bomb to curb Soviet movements, on the one hand, and to discourage those who side with it, on the other.

It may not be strange to find--among those who were behind the germination of this criminal decision--someone who quite possibly is dreaming of dropping a neutron bomb or bombs on the Arabs--and thus eliminating them--as an ideal way to clear the area of Arabs and Islam, so that the land and oil will be theirs. Most probably this is a figment of rash Zionist-U.S. imagination. Yet this duo is accustomed to fulfilling its dreams, even if these dreams are eating the flesh of mankind.

In general, the U.S. decision shows how much aggressiveness is inherent in this state, which is the first and only country throughout history to use an atomic bomb, burning hundreds of thousands of Japanese in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the last days of the World War II. He who has this record of crimes and horror will not hesitate to enhance this record with more savage and horrific bombs and will continue to disregard the aspirations and hopes of mankind.

At a time when the whole world is looking forward to arms limitation and to turning the high expenditure of deadly weapons of mass annihilation into what will benefit mankind and drive away hunger, disease, sickness and backwardness, the United States is concerned with how to kill mankind and how to preserve its lodgings or huts, even though they will be inhabited by the wind and the greatest U.S. terrorism.

FATAH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS, CONCLUDES VISIT

NC111508 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Palestinian delegation headed by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalid al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member, has concluded a 3-day visit to Kuwait in the course of his tour of a number of Arab Gulf countries. Yesterday, the delegation met with Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

During the three meetings, they discussed the results of the recent Palestinian-Israeli war on the military and political levels.

Before leaving, Brother Abu Jihad said: The recent battle with the Zionist enemy had its own distinguishing mark in that it was characterized by tragedy and heroism and ended with a political triumph for the Palestinian struggle and revolution. This triumph requires support consistent with the trends of the coming battles to which the enemy is expected to resort when the opportunity presents itself.

Abu Jihad continued: This recent battle in which the Zionist enemy used his most extensive military resources and the machinery of war and destruction, which are being reinforced by continued U.S. support, is still being faced by the painful Arab stand resulting from division and fragmentation. This stand is denying the fighters the support that must be given to them in confronting the Zionist enemy's savage onslaughts and in maintaining their resistance and readiness against aggression. Thus, our tour of the Arab Gulf countries aims at bringing the brother Arabs into the picture of current events and the responsibilities that are doubling with the doubling of the continued Zionist peril.

Brother Abu Jihad added: Our visit to Kuwait was for this purpose. It was a good visit because frank and detailed meetings were held with his highness the Kuwaiti amir and various officials of that fraternal country. Moreover, we sensed an understanding and appreciation of the facts we discussed. All of them affirmed that the Government and people of Kuwait will continue to support the Palestinian revolution in the various spheres, including their readiness to intensify cooperation in order to meet the requirements that were discussed.

The delegation accompanying Brother Abu Jihad on his Gulf tour includes Fatah Central Committee members Brother Abu al-Adib [Salim az-Za'nun], Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan] and Hani al-Hasan and a number of Palestinian military officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTERS DEPART FOR ARAB STATES WITH MESSAGES

LD111016 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 11 Aug (SPA)--Two envoys of King Khalid left At-Ta'if this morning for Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE, bearing messages from the king to the amirs and presidents of those states. Shaykh Hisham Nasir, minister for planning, has gone to Kuwait and Iraq for a brief visit to each country during which he will deliver letters from the king to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, and to President Saddam Husayn.

Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers and acting minister of information, is going to Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE on a short tour, during which he will deliver letters from King Khalid to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar; and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE.

UAE

AL-BAYAN ON POSSIBLE USE OF NEUTRON BOMB IN GULF

JN120723 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0650 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Dubayy, 12 Aug (GNA)--Today's AL-BAYAN, published in the UAE, has denounced statements by U.S. Defense Department officials on the possibility of using the neutron bomb in the Arab Gulf.

The commentary asserts the Gulf people's rejection of foreign intervention and calls for keeping the region free of international conflicts, relying on intrinsic self-defense.

The paper says: This course has one connotation, that these officials are not as concerned with the fate of Arabs and non-Arabs as they are with their economic interests. The paper explains the effects on this bomb on human beings and the fact that it does not endanger economic installations.

The paper asserts that the lives of millions in our region may be at the mercy of the whims of a lunatic warmonger, facilitating the mass annihilation of these millions while preserving oil facilities.

The paper concludes by referring to the effect of the U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb on the arms race between the two superpowers, the increased danger of nuclear war and the strong European and international reaction to the U.S. decision.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH FATAH OFFICIAL

GF111042 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah met this morning with Khalid al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to the UAE.

Afterwards, Abu Jihad said his meeting with the minister focused on the current Palestinian struggle, particularly after the recent 15-day war in southern Lebanon, and its effect on the Arab and international political situation as well as on the Zionist enemy. He said: UAE officials showed an overall understanding of current developments in the situation. We added: The foreign minister reiterated the UAE's principled stand, efforts and attitude in supporting the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's struggle on various levels. He continued: Discussion also dealt with the plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and the aggressive Zionist measures, which become more and more brutal each day, to eliminate the Palestinian resistance and our people's struggle in the occupied Arab lands and abroad.

The meeting was attended by Ribhi 'Awad, the PLO representative in the UAE.

YAR

USSR'S GRINEVSKIY MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN111340 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Oleg Grinevskiy, chief of the Near Eastern Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left San'a' this morning at the end of a 5-day visit, during which he held talks with Foreign Ministry officials and met with brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and conveyed to him an oral message from the Soviet leaders on bilateral relations.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, he said that this visit and his talks were within the framework of several friendly contacts and exchanges of viewpoints on important international issues, particularly the Middle East situation and developing the friendly relations linking the two friendly countries.

He expressed happiness with and satisfaction over the results of his visit and his meeting with brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He added that during his visit and the talks held between the Yemeni and Soviet sides, he sensed the desire to develop the friendly relations linking them, pointing out that he considers this to be the most important result of his visit.

The following saw the Soviet official off at the airport: Brother Ghalib 'Ali al-Jamil, deputy foreign minister; Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry; and his excellency the Soviet ambassador in San'a' and a representative of the Protocol Department.

AS-SADAT 9 AUG SPEECH TO EGYPTIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.

NC101315 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0511 GMT 10 Aug 81

["Text" of speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat in Washington on 9 August to Egyptian students studying in the United States in response to a welcoming speech delivered by an unidentified student--recorded]

[Text] With regard to the questions which our son has put forward on all the positions--the position of Israel, the position of the United States, our position regarding the Arabs and also our internal situation--I can tell you that my visit to the United States basically aims at establishing a special relationship between President Reagan and myself and between the administration here and me, because this administration will facilitate future dealings for us. I believe that the establishment of personal relationships will facilitate very many matters. As you are aware, I have so far dealt with four presidents--Nixon, Ford, Carter and now Reagan.

I can say that as far as the United States is concerned, the primary aim of my visit is to establish a special relationship between me and Reagan. This has indeed been achieved fully. I came here bent on a basic matter--that the United States continue to play the role of full partner with us in the peace process, the role which President Carter began. I will visit President Carter after my meeting with you. I came intending to ask this of the U.S. President. The man saved me the trouble of making this request, because in his speech, before I spoke, he said that he will play the role of full partner with us in the peace talks, as was the case (?in the past).

After I came [to the United States] it was said that the [U.S.] administration gives precedence to the strategic situation in the area, with regard to the confrontation of the Soviet Union, over the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This was said as a result of the election campaign here. However, now that we understand each other here and have explained the situation, and after Haig's visit to the area and his return, I can tell you that instead of giving priority to only the strategic aspect, it is now being given to two aspects--top priority is being given simultaneously to confronting this danger in the area and to the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, because unless the Arab [-Israel] conflict is resolved there can be no response for any strategic cooperation in the area. Some might even feel embarrassed. Therefore, this point has been clarified and rectified--that first priority is given to the Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to achieve a unified strategy for confronting the Soviet movements and the danger which has devoured Afghanistan and is perched on the borders of Iran, where no one can tell what is happening. Anything can happen there.

We have indeed been able to eliminate this ambiguity regarding the danger to the area so that the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict will proceed side by side with--and indeed it is a basic matter for--the confrontation of the communist danger or the danger of Soviet movements. This is what happened here in America.

I am truly pleased with my visit because everywhere the people's sentiments were more than magnificent. I have seen large groups of people with whom we have dealings. God willing, we look forward to dealing with the new American administration in the future full of hope and confidence. After they [the new U.S. administration] have met with the remaining parties--Begin is coming in September, King Husayn is also coming and [Saudi Crown Prince] Fahd is most likely coming too--we will in the meantime have made arrangements for restarting the peace process on the basis of solving what is contained in the second part of Camp David, namely, full autonomy for the Palestinians.

Here I want to draw your attention to something basic, so that you will be aware of it. Regrettably, the Arabs opposed Camp David before they even read a word about what had taken place in Camp David.

They began their opposition even before the Camp David resolutions were issued. It was a premeditated action which continued from the time my visit to Jerusalem and the Knesset took place. The Camp David accord consists of two parts: The first part is between Egypt and Israel, and we have concluded a pact on it. In Egypt, we absolutely have no complaint about the implementation of this pact. As you are aware, the final withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai will take place next April, God willing, and everything has been proceeding normally. The second part of Camp David, which pertains to autonomy--I want to draw your attention to it so that you can reply to them: We have not assumed the responsibility of speaking on behalf of the Palestinians *or on behalf of* the Arab nation, never. The second part of Camp David on which we are about to embark is as follows: Ending the Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza. The Camp David provisions stipulate that the day the elections on autonomy are held and the form of government for the Palestinians is known the Israeli military government and any other civilian Israeli regime are suspended. The provisions also stipulate that all the Palestinian prisoners in the Israeli prisons and detention camps shall return to their kinfolk. Furthermore, the provisions also stipulate that there shall be a 5-year transition period during which the Palestinians will govern themselves and that at the end of 3 years of the 5-year period we shall sit with the elected Palestinians--Egypt, the United States, Israel and King Husayn, if he joins us--so that the Palestinians will decide their destiny by the end of the 5-year period. Camp David also stipulates that the Palestinians, who will sit at the table with us 3 years from the beginning of the transition period, shall have the right of veto, namely, not to approve of any decision that does not appeal to them.

As for the one-upmanships, you must know that we do not speak on behalf of the Palestinians and do not handle the Palestinian issue as an issue and that we do not speak on behalf of either the Palestinians or the Arabs. We will place the Palestinians at the beginning of the sound course so that they can decide their destiny. As I have told you and according to Camp David, they have the right to veto and object to anything that does not appeal to them or does not fulfill their hopes. That was the part that concerns the United States.

The part that concerns Israel: I note from the question posed by my son here that there is clear frustration. I want to say that the nature of the problem we are handling, namely, the Arab-Israeli dispute, is great, multifaceted and complicated and that a psychological factor has leaked into it. As you have heard me say, 75 percent of the problem is made up of a wall of no confidence, four wars, bitterness and a long history. All this must never turn us away from our goal. The same thing happened after I visited Jerusalem in November 1977: If you recall that during the 10 months between November 1977 until we met in Camp David in September 1978, much harder things were said by Israel than what is being said now. Had we handled the operation with emotion or nervousness, we would not have accomplished what we have achieved so far.

So, let us try to proceed along our line. The most important thing is: Is our aim clear to us or not? If it is clear to us and we are working toward it, then we shall not be concerned by statements like the ones made in the past 10 months, as I have said.

Therefore, I would like to emphasize to you that we have not lost our direction; we have not lost sight and complete clarity of our aim, and we will not lose it. We put everything before the world and the world--not only our peoples but also the whole world--will share with us in getting to know what actions (?take place).

That was the part concerning Israel. After that, we come to our Arab brothers. There is nothing new in the Arab stance at all. They are the ones who broke off relations with us; they are the ones who tried to strangle us economically; they are the ones who in international meetings tried to embarrass and isolate Egypt; they are the ones who did all this. Therefore, they are the ones who should rectify these things, not us. We will not go to any one of them. I have announced this. He who wants to can come to Cairo; but outside Cairo, never. [applause]

Enough of them. We do not work as gendarmes or as mercenaries for them at all. It is enough for them that we, in the October war and with the blood of our sons, raised the price of their oil from $3 to $40 [per barrel]. Their coffers have been filled to overflowing so far. We have not asked, nor will we ask, for anything from them. But in any dealings in the future, each one of us must know his size and all our actions must be announced to our Arab nation so that it may determine who is right and who is wrong. This is our policy toward our brothers.

One important thing happened when I came on my visit to England and then here. As soon as I heard that Yasir 'Arafat held a press conference and declared that the Palestinians had agreed to and would honor a cease-fire, I said that this is a very important matter. It is not a matter that should be passed over so casually, never.

Since 1948, and since the establishment of Israel, no such thing has happened and no one has dared to do such a thing--a cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel. Begin says that it was between Israel and Lebanon because he does not want to deal with the PLO. The fact is that it is between Israel and the Palestinians. We are not concerned with names, but it is a fact that it is between Israel and the Palestinians. This is a very important matter, because, as I have said, since 1948 no such thing has happened, nor was it expected to happen. However, it has happened now. It has been achieved by America through Philip Habib, with the help of Saudi Arabia.

Right. When anyone does the right thing along the sound road to peace, we tell him: Congratulations, this is beautiful. This is what I said in London and here: What Saudi Arabia and America have done and the result they achieved must be recognized by all of us as something beautiful. We must not shy away from saying so. However, this [cease-fire] will remain fragile if we stop there, because the cease-fire could be violated and fire could be opened easily. For the past 6 years this has happened and is happening in the area between the Syrians, the Lebanese and the Palestinians. For 6 years cease-fires have been reached and then violated.

For this reason I said when I came to England and then here: Let us consolidate this cease-fire with a basic step, namely, a simultaneous and mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel. This is the step which neither of the two parties want to initiate. When you tell the Israelis to do so, they tell you: No, we will not make a cease-fire because these are terrorist organizations, and we will not sit with them. When you tell the Palestinians to do so, the Palestinians say: No, it is Israel that has committed the aggression, and it is the aggressor, and we will not sit with it. The two parties are quite apart and will not recognize each other.

What happened was that a cease-fire was reached between the Palestinians and Israel. Negotiations took place through Philip Habib, the U.S. representative--between Jidda, Jerusalem, the Palestinians and Damascus, talks were held. It is true that they were indirect talks and the parties did not sit together, but Philip Habib would leave Jidda and proceed to Jerusalem. Because of the boycott, he would come to Cairo and then go to Jerusalem. An indirect contact has taken place. All right, why don't you take the next step and recognize each other, so that, as I have said, the Palestinians will take their cause into their own hands, just as the Algerians did. Let them take their cause into their own hands and sit with Israel.

We will be behind them helping them. Algeria did the same thing. Had the provisional Algerian government and the liberation front refused to sit with France, they would not have had their state. They, however, sat with their state [as heard] while it was hitting them and while 50,000 French soldiers were hitting the Algerians every day. They sat together in Geneva, and arrived at a solution in Switzerland, and took their country.

This is what I say. Egypt's line is: You Palestinians must take your cause into your own hands and do like the Algerians have done. Come to me in Al-'Arish--Al-'Arish is the capital of Sinai and an Arab country--come, and I will bring the Israelis to you. You sit together and settle your matter together. This is our stance on the recent situation.

When I said this is London and then arrived here in the United States, [Saudi Crown Prince] Fahd yesterday came up with eight points, which he said represented the Saudi stance. There is nothing new in these points. All they contained is the same usual Arab stand, against which we rebelled and which is without logic because it is like their meetings in Baghdad, Jidda, Tunis or any other place, after which they declare: America, put pressure on Israel; Begin, give back the territories occupied in 1967.

Begin is sitting in Jerusalem and telling them: I will not accept pressure from America, nor will I give you back the 1967 territories. He who wants his territory and has a problem with me, let him come and study it with me.

This is what we in Egypt have done. I have taken up our own cause, so that Egypt will not be in the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad and their ilk, Saddam Husayn and his ilk and Saudi Arabia. I have taken my cause into my own hands. I told them: You want peace, I am with you. However, I told them that I have only two demands: no concessions on even one centimeter of my land and no concessions on one centimeter of my sovereignty. Other than this, any security guarantees you want, I will give them to you. This is what happened. No concessions were made on a centimeter of land or a centimeter of sovereignty. But when they asked for security guarantees, I gave them more than what they asked for.

All right, I have established the principle and the base. Why don't you do the same? Fahd came up with the same old stand, namely, that America should put pressure on Israel to make it withdraw and that Begin should hand back the 1967 territories. He announced this while he is sitting in Jidda or in At-Ta'if, I do not know. He is sitting and waiting for the world to carry out what he wants--the same old futile method. Certainly, this is [words indistinct].

The happiest time Begin has is when they do things like that. Why? Becaue he says: All right, the clever person takes his territory. In other words, the whole thing has become a farce.

In my comments on Saudi Arabia's stance, I added today by saying: Let them try to speak the language of this century. This is an old, (?obsolete) and regrettable method. It is the easiest thing for me to sit in Cairo, for example, and (?write) anything and demand anything. Since I am sitting in Cairo, there is nothing to it. Talk is the easiest thing. However, I said today that now that Saudi Arabia has accomplished the good deed and the cease-fire was reached because this was (?necessary), I wish it would persuade the Palestinians and the Syrians and Israel. I wish it would convince the Palestinians and the Syrians, as well as Israel, through Philip Habib....[sentence left incomplete] Since you have been able to achieve this, why don't you come forward and say: America, put pressure on Israel and I will do so and so; Begin, give the 1967 territory back to us and we are prepared to sit with you [word indistinct] and talk on [word indistinct]. It is very easy to say, America do this and Israel do that. Neither of them will do anything while they [the Arabs] sit and enjoy the coffers which we have filled to overflowing for them after the October war.

Last February I was at the European Parliament, talking to them. All of Europe is with us today. Here in America, the whole public opinion is with us. In our area, I move with complete freedom in Egypt and in the world. But as far as they are concerned--for example there is the incident which took place in Mecca. They are very well aware of what the Mecca story means to them. The Saudi rule is tottering ['ala kaff 'afrit]. That was at a time when he told the Arabs that As-Sadat has a maximum of 2 months [words indistinct]. This is what happened to them.

Regarding Iraq, the fiasco of the Iraqi-Iranian war, what a calamity this is. The new hero of the Arabs has entered to rescue [word indistinct] in 1 week. This is what he told the Arabs--in 1 week, or 10 days, at the most, he would have taken Iran and, therefore, he would be the master of the Gulf and the master of the whole Arab nation. The result was that they hit his country. He is now taking $1 billion monthly from the Arabs through intimidation. This policy works with the Arabs. He told them in Baghdad: I can reach your bedrooms. This is the reason which made them make the decisions against Egypt [laughter] Yes, by God. Saddam can reach their bedrooms. [laughter and applause]

After 3 years.... [sentence left incomplete] Fahd comes out yesterday and I introduce them to the world and with AWACS.... [sentence left incomplete] With Signor (Buli), the leaders of the Jewish community, you are aware of their power in New York, they came to me and I told them that the AWACS must go to Saudi Arabia. I also answered every argument they put forward. We are not afraid of anyone and we speak openly.

Fahd has come up in this way. Regrettably, they are continuing with their old method, because they have nothing else. They are free. However, I said that we are not prepared at all to put our fate nor the fate of the Arab nation in the hands of people who cannot speak even the simplest language of the age with the people outside or even respect the explanation given to them. In other words, this world demands that you at least respect the explanation given to you. You should not think that when you give orders saying: Reagan, finish the operation; put pressure on Israel, Israel will give back the territory. This is charlatanry and nonsense.

This is the situation as far as our Arab brothers are concerned. We, thank God, do not need them for anything at all. After 3 years of Camp David it has become clear to them that it is they who are in a tight spot and isolated; it is they who do not have freedom of movement and who are paralyzed.

Al-Asad has a civil war on his hands in Syria. It is known that there are daily assassinations in Syria. Al-Asad, at times, hits his own country with tanks and artillery: Homs, Aleppo and Hamah are subjected to artillery and tank attacks. The Soviet Union entered Syria to say: I support Al-Asad. This is the situation they are living in.

The situation in Iraq, as I told you, is threatened by storms. In Saudi Arabia, they have been terrified about their fate since the Mecca incident. North and South Yemen attack Saudi Arabia.

This is the situation in the Arab world. Those in it said they would isolate and strangle Egypt. Concerning the Arab situation, as I have told you, we do not set conditions for anybody, but we say: It is you who have started and it is you who must come--you must come to Cairo. There is no way at all for meeting elsewhere, whether secret or otherwise. Never! I am not prepared to do this. Things have become very clear to them after 3 years. Egypt can do everything without them, but they are unable to do anything without Egypt.

This is the Arab situation. Concerning the domestic situation, I thank God that years after my assumption of office in 1970 every person in Egypt feels reassured about himself, his relatives, his family and his future.

In application of the supremacy of the law, no person can do any harm to any other person, except under the provisions of the law. We have absolutely nothing against the supremacy of the law. The last thing we had here the martial laws, which were abolished last year. These laws were in force since they were proclaimed at the beginning of World War I in 1914. They have finally been abolished. Even before I abolished them, you heard me say that since I assumed office in 1970 I have not resorted to martial law, not even once. I have not resorted to martial law, not even during the events of 18 and 19 January 1977. The case was referred to the courts and I did not apply martial law.

I can truly say that Egypt is the island of security and safety in the region. However, we have a few deviationists, who belong to the rancorous groups who at times call themselves Nasirites. They are supported by a few communists and opportunists. They try to protect themselves under the umbrella of democracy so they can hit and destroy our country. All of them are worth nothing. The only thing I object to is that they should try to distort the image of Egypt abroad. They have, for example, prepared a program--and you may have heard me speak about Egypt's (?policy). They prepared a program for the ABC network here. They said what they did and we kenw about them, but there is the supremacy of the law. They said: Do not agree with As-Sadat, oh America, lest you face the same situation you faced with the shah of Iran. The people are entirely against him and so on and so forth.

What I have against these people is their attempt to distort the image of Egypt abroad. In whose interests do they do this? I frankly told them so. By the law, all of them, as I told you, are worth nothing, but the main issue which we must confront now is the question of secterian sedition.

Certain events took place about a month ago in a place called the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' is one of Cairo's suburbs. When we wanted to ease things for Cairo we adopted the idea of London, the idea of the satellite [communities] they established outside London to ease things for London. One of the satellite [communities] we have is called the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. We transferred the inhabitants of ('Izzat at-Turjuman), which until recently was a brand of shame on the capital's brow, since the rule of the parties and the revolution, to Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra'. Plans were made to remove them, but nobody did anything until we acted. I myself saved the capital from it. The inhabitants of ('Izzat at-Turjuman) went to the Az-Azawiyah al-Hamra'. Other satellite [communities] are about to be completed to further ease things for Cairo.

The inhabitants of ('Izzat at-Turjuman), (Al-Hidad) and (Al-Muhammadi) whom we evacuated were thieves and criminals. Some of them, Muslims and Christians, stir up sedition while seeking protection under the umbrella of democracy, because I had closed the detention camps 11 years ago. Nobody in Egypt can be detained now and nobody can be arrested except on the orders of the prosecution. They seek protection under the umbrella of democracy.

We held a celebration at Alexandria University on 27 July, 10 days ago. I told them that after my return from the United States, God willing, I will place before the people a picture of the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamara' operation. I was waiting for the results of the prosecution's investigation, because we are a state of law and under the supremacy of law. When the prosecution's investigation is completed I can speak.

I refused to speak before the prosecution completed its investigations. God willing, I will deal with this issue, which is a basic issue in Egypt because it reflects on democratic behavior and our understanding of democracy. There are attempts by some people to exploit the supremacy of the law and to stir sectarian sedition, which we have never known in Egypt. In Syria there is sectarianism and in Lebanon there is sectarianism. In Egypt there is no sectarianism.

We have always been one people. We have lived as one people and we will die as one people. As I promised in my speech at Alexandria University on 27 July, I will speak about this issue following my return from the United States.

The second part of the internal situation relates to a battle about which you will be very happy. We always have battles. At one time there was the High Dam battle. After I took office, there were several battles. There was the October war battle. There was the battle of expelling the Soviet experts. I expelled 17,000 experts in 7 days. There was the battle of the open-door economic policy. When you come back home, my sons, you will not believe how much money is in the country. It is unbelievable. What is taking place and what is being accomplished is unbelievable. They are all battles.

I believe the present battle is the most wonderful. Why? Our problem, my sons, is how to increase production. If we want a sound economy we must increase production, especially food production. In the sixties we followed Russia and adopted Lenin's theory--electricity and steel. He recommended this to his people. He told them: electricity and steel. We followed the Russians and we forgot that electricity and steel do not give a human being three meals a day.

In other words, if I postpone the building of a factory or a power station for a while and instead of that I produce some agriculture and food, this will be better than 10 power stations. The people need three meals a day.

At present, my sons, we are importing over 60 percent of our food from abroad. In addition to food, we are importing the inflation from abroad. [Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs] 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid was with me. He was here and left today. We need $10 million daily for our food supplies.

The present battle is designed to answer this. We are building the so-called agro-industrial complex [last two words in English]. We began this process 3 years ago. We sent our sons to Arizona. They saw the new [word indistinct] and the new technology because Arizona is a desert, like our country. Our sons returned after 1 year and we made the first pilot project [last two words in English]. Then this year we began the first agro-industrial complex [last two words in English]. We cultivated 50,000 feddans. We did not reclaim the land. In the past, we spent about 1 billion pounds on the reclamation of 1 million feddans, most of which are not producing enough agriculture, because we used the old irrigation system of flooding the land with water, and other useless methods. No, at present [words indistinct]. First, there is full mechanization [last two words in English]. Then, there is mass production [last two words in English].

Just to give you an idea, one tractor can plant 50 feddans of potatoes in one day. This happened in front of my eyes. When I was there, I asked them what will happen if we try to plant these 50 feddans by the old method, which is now being used in the Nile Valley. They told me that in order to plant 50 feddans of potatoes in one day you would need 500 laborers working for 8 hours. [passage indistinct]

The new system [last word in English], that is our present battle, calls for the establishment of a town for every agro-industrial complex [last two words in English] of 50,000 feddans. The city will have a bank, a doctor, a hospital, schools and so forth. Each city will have a population of 50,000 people.

This year we started working on the first city and the first 50,000 feddans. God willing, I will receive them in January. In 1982, we will prepare 150,000 feddans and three towns. This is the rate we will adopt until the end of eighties, God willing. We want to ensure Egypt's future in the year 2000 and afterward.

We thank God. God willed that despite our dilemma the Arabs would embarked on their malicious campaign of attempting to strangle Egypt. They went so far as to complain to the World Bank. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq wanted to collect their deposits with us at the time when Carter imposed restrictions on Iran's funds. At the meeting of the World Bank, Saudi Arabia voted along with the United States to impose a ban on Iranian funds. Saudi Arabia then submitted a complaint. Why? They wanted to collect their deposits with us so that our economy would collapse. We declared in all simplicity to the Arab world and to the entire world that this was funny and said: Saudi Arabia agreed with the United States to impose a ban on Iran's funds. You, Saudi Arabia, have severed relations with us and you, Iraq and Kuwait, are now demanding your deposits with us, so that our economy may collapse. They were exposed and since then they have been silent. However, we paid no attention to the issue. [At the time] we were proceeding with the operation of widening and deepening the Suez Canal. We started this operation immediately after reopening the canal in 1975. It took 5 years, from 1975 to 1980, to complete the project. It was completed in December 1980 and I inaugurated it.

The Suez Canal revenues totalled $700 million annually in 1975. In December this year, the Suez Canal revenues will reach, God willing, $1.2 billion. We have recovered our petroleum from Israel. God Almighty has given us new petroleum. One day I declared and said: I will mortgage the Suez Canal to anybody to get $5 billion. The canal's annual revenue then amounted to $500 million. I said that I will ask for a 5-year mortgage of $5 billion to implement the program I am now speaking to you about. This is not an agricultural project. It is actually an industrial complex. It involves the production of food for the people, the establishment of new cities and the drawing of a new map for Egypt. This is the only way to provide food, houses and everything else. This program was delayed 3 years. I should have started it 3 years ago; I should have provided 600,000 feddans and three cities this year. However, thank God, (?it is not yet too late).

I once said that I would mortgage the Suez Canal rather than go to one of these dogs and ask him for $1 million. [Words indistinct] God has willed that our revenues from the Suez Canal will amount to $1.2 billion. Our petroleum revenues this year will amount to $4.5 billion. This is in addition to the Suez Canal revenues. We have discovered new petroleum deposits along the border. You know how we started our work [words indistinct] in Abu Qir, which I inaugurated 2 years ago. Next to the gasfield on the Mediterrenean wefound another field six times larger than the old one. We agreed with Japan on the supply of cast iron and signed the agreement. We have another gasfield in (Abu al-Ghradiq) which supplies gas to Hulwan and Heliopolis. Hulwan and Heliopolis are now supplied with this gas instead of butane gas. Work is in progress to supply the gas from this field to all Cairo, because the butane gas is bottled and is a big problem. The cylinder costs me 4 pounds and I sell it at 70 piasters. This is the tragedy of the problem. It will be replaced by gas from this field.

The new gasfield, as I told you, is six times larger than the old field. We have [word indistinct] with cast iron. We will be operating all our turbines and factories on gas. We do not need to operate them on mazot or diesel or the like. We discovered a still larger field next to the (Abu Gharadiq) field. Connecting the two fields will be easy; work toward this end is now in progress. This is in addition to the new petroleum in Sinai and a gasfield near Rafah, which Israel is exploiting now. The Israelis constructed a pipeline which supplies Israel. We will receive this field next [word indistinct], God willing.

Naturally, Sinai has, as you know, coal and petroleum and everything. Today I am redrawing the map of Egypt.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF AS-SADAT U.S. VISIT REPORTED

'Ali Interview

NC112138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2024 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali described President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Washington as very important. He said that it achieved all its desired results and consolidated the relations of friendship between Egypt and the United States. He stressed that the relations were never any better.

In an interview, which was broadcast by the Voice of America tonight, 'Ali said that President as-Sadat's visit was an opportunity to explain the Egyptian ideas concerning the Middle East issues and the ways of dealing with them in close cooperation with the United States, on the basis that it was the major role as a partner in the peace negotiations in speeding up the peace process. He added that the visit is also a proof of the interest of the new U.S. administration in solving the external problems.

In his interview with the Voice of America, 'Ali reaffirmed that it was premature to see a U.S. reaction on the proposals and views which Egypt submitted during President as-Sadat's visit to Washington. He also stressed that it was inevitable that the United States crystallize its stands after the visit of the region's heads of state and leaders to the United States during the forthcoming months.

Answering a question on the recent Saudi proposals on the Arab-Israeli conflict, which Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz announced, the foreign minister emphasized "there is absolutely no disagreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia on all that has been said on this matter." He said that all that the Saudi crown prince advocated Egypt had previously demanded, advocated and declared both in its stands and in the Camp David accords.

Answering a question on a possible rapprochement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia shortly, 'Ali reiterated that Egypt was never against Arab solidarity but that it was the one to call for the establishment of the Arab League and assume the biggest burden in it. Even now, it has established a League of Islamic and Arab peoples.

The minister pointed out that it was the Arab states who severed diplomatic relations with Egypt because of differences in points of view. He said that it was possible to hold a dialogue instead of severing the relations and that this dialogue could have given a greater momentum to the peace process, had the Arab states conducted it. The foreign minister added that despite this, Egypt will always be prepared for the restoration of Arab solidarity if the Arab States wish it so.

Al-Baz Interview

JN110846 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Interview with Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz by Monte Carlo Radio correspondent Huda Tawfiq in Cairo: date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Usamah, now that President as-Sadat's visit to and talks in Washington have ended, do you think that certain objectives have been attained?

[Answer] Yes. Many objectives have been achieved as a result of the president's visit to the United States. I mention three here. First, we are sure that the U.S. administration has enough information to understand the picture and study the situation in the area from a sound premise.

It was a good opportunity for Egypt to present its standpoint on the situation to the U.S. administration and President Reagan. We know that this is a new U.S. administration and that it is a fact of life that whenever a new U.S. president assumes his power it is the duty of the countries that have problems to resubmit them to the new administration. We did this with President Carter's administration and we had to do it with President Reagan's administration, particularly as many circles are convinced that this administration is committed to rectifying the economic situation and tax system and overcoming the budget deficit.

It was important for us to submit the Middle East situation from an Arab standpoint to the U.S. administration. This did in fact take place at the two sessions held between President as-Sadat and President Reagan during which President as-Sadat expounded fully on all aspects of the situation in the area.

In another development, the Palestinian issue was submitted at length in both the official and popular U.S. arenas after a long period of stagnation, because the Americans, both administration and public opinion, have been hiding behind dictums that there is no way of recognizing or talking to the PLO or giving it a peaceful role as long as it does not recognize Israel and its right to exist. This was used as a shield by the U.S. administration and U.S. public opinion in order not to talk about the Palestinian issue. They have considered the Palestinian issue to constitute the PLO, and the PLO is rejected for this and that reason.

His excellency the president proposed to the Americans the need to hold contacts with the PLO with the specific aim of persuading both parties to accept the idea of simultaneous mutual recognition. That is, the Palestinian issue was proposed. There were numerous reactions to this, some favorable and others not. What is important is that the issue has been proposed for a dialogue and the U.S. administration realizes that facing this issue has become inevitable.

The third result is that we feel that the U.S. administration has become more convinced of the need to respond to Egypt's military needs without delay. We believe that in the coming years we will receive a broader response to our military needs with the understanding that Egypt will not play the U.S. role in the area, protect Western interests or act as a policeman in the area. Egypt has commitments toward its Arab and Muslim sisters and toward confronting foreign interference. Therefore, for the sake of world security and peace, Egypt must be militarily powerful. The U.S. administration is convinced of this and is prepared to respond both as to the type of arms and delivery programs. There is [words indistinct] of deliveries.

[Question] During his talks with President Reagan, President as-Sadat proposed the need to expedite the delivery of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. What was behind this?

[Answer] We feel that when security is achieved for the basic Arab countries, it will be in the interest of the security and stability of the area. Giving AWACS to Saudi Arabia is a reassuring factor. There is no doubt that this factor would bolster feelings of security and peace in the area, not only for Saudi Arabia but also for the Gulf area in general, particularly after the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the Israeli actions in Lebanon. We want the Gulf states to have the advanced electronic means that would enable them to detect any violation of their airspace by anyone. We knew that the U.S. administration is in favor of this. But we meant to contribute to forming U.S. public opinion, both in congressional circles and outside these circles, that would support the AWACS delivery to Saudi Arabia.

Given that Egypt is a major influential force in these circles, the president hastened to address the Congress and U.S. public opinion in an attempt to help the administration by prompting it to deliver these aircraft to Saudi Arabia, because we view matters from a strategic and solidarity premise, irrespective of the strain engulfing relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

[Question] Throughout his trip, we noted that President as-Sadat declared his support for the Saudi efforts in Lebanon and urged the United States to support Saudi Arabia militarily. Does this reflect any kind of rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Egypt?

[Answer] If you mean by rapprochement that contacts have taken place or efforts have been made to coordinate policies and stands, I can tell you that nothing of the sort has taken place. However, there is a fateful unity between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and all the Arab countries. Saudi Arabia is a basic Arab country that plays a basic role. Accordingly, we view these issues from a pan-Arab and long-term premise.

The pan-Arab premise says that Saudi Arabia is an important basic force in the area which should be supported irrespective of stands. Saudi Arabia still rejects Egyptian policy and the Egyptian political move [passage indistinct] unless it recognizes Israel in advance and its right to exist and continuation of this existence. We have proposed a new formula that no one can ignore because it is logical, reasonable and even-handed. This is the formula that was contained in the president's speech in Luxembourg on 10 February 1981 and was repeated 3 days ago in the United States in his closed talks, his statements and his speech at the White House dinner hosted in his honor by Reagan. President as-Sadat repeated the following formula: Recognition should be mutual and simultaneous. That is, the PLO is freed of the burden of recognizing Israel and its right to exist in advance. This recognition will be synchronized with Israel's recognition of not only the PLO but of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination.

[Question] But all of Haig's statements ask the PLO to recognize Israel in advance.

[Answer] We do not expect the U.S. administration to change its stand overnight. This is a difficult stand and we know that it will take many months to be changed. But, as necessary, we will follow up the matter. Also, if need be, there should be some kind of a Palestinian flexibility and capability of addressing the United States at this stage. We believe that we have taken the first step that would change the U.S. stand and that would make the United States give up this [word indistinct].

AL-AHRAM Report

PM111428 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[Ibrahim Nafi: Report from Washington: "Agreement on Need To Speed Up Solution of Palestine Problem"]

[Excerpts] As I am writing this report there are still 3 more days of President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to the United States, crowded with meetings and talks. However, in the light of the first meetings between President as-Sadat and President Ronald Reagan it can be confirmed now that this trip has achieved a number of clear-cut results of particular importance with regard to the Middle East problem, to bilateral relations and to the confronting of the Soviet danger.

President as-Sadat has clearly put before the U.S. President Egypt's attitude on various issues, particularly the autonomy negotiations, initiating a dialogue between the United States and the Palestinians and encouraging the Saudi role, which contributed to bringing about a cease-fire.

Among matters on which agreement was actually reached was U.S. approval of a military program to strengthen Egypt and alter the delivery dates of arms under contract, so that some of them will reach Egypt in time to appear in the military parade to be held at the October celebrations.

First: With regard to the Middle East problem:

In this regard it has become clear that the president's tour has achieved the following significant results:

1. It has succeeded in putting the Egyptian view to President Reagan who, it can be said, has actually begun opening the Middle East file and devoting most of his attention to this problem, now that he has almost finished dealing with his country's economic problems.
2. It confirmed to Mr Reagan the Egyptian view on the special importance of the Palestine problem as the key to achieving a climate of security and stability in the countries of the area.
   As a result, the significance became evident of Egypt's proposals on the need to reactivate the talks on autonomy as outlined in the Camp David accords and as a necessary interim to achieving the Palestinian people's right to self-determination that could lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.
   There was agreement on the need to give greater attention to the interim period.
3. That it is also necessary to prepare now for participation by Palestinians in their own self-determination.

On the question of the Palestinians in particular there has been several developments that clearly underlined its importance in the light of the following:

That the Lebanese crisis and the cease-fire which both the PLO and Israel accepted could be of great importance as an approach to a peace process between the Palestinians and Israel.

That it is necessary for the United States to initiate a dialogue with the Palestinians, probably with the help of moderate elements among them, on their actual participation in solving their problem and ensuring control over extremist elements among them.

There is no doubt that Saudi Arabia is capable of playing a major role in the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace. On the one hand it can persuade the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon, and on the other it can influence the PLO to enter into a dialogue with the United States and participate in negotiations for a comprehensive solution. Moreover, Saudi Arabia can help and strengthen the legitimate Lebanese Government by various means.

Second: With regard to confronting the Soviet danger:

It can be said that it has become clear with regard to this problem that confronting the Soviet danger can actually be achieved through the following:

1. Achieving stability for all the countries of the area.
2. Strengthening these countries so as to be able to defend themselves and their neighbors, in view of what is happening in the area both with regard to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and to the anarchy and conflicts in Iran and the great potential dangers to that country.
   Added to this is the role that Libya plays in the area in the interest of the Soviet Union--a role that far exceeds its capabilities.

Obviously Egypt and Saudi Arabia, in particular, are in an outstanding position of being able to play a major role in the area, particularly following the collapse of the Iranian Army and the Iraq-Iran war, which has exhausted the resources of both countries.

This situation has underlined the need to activate the U.S. role and U.S. cooperation with the countries of the area, by helping them militarily and economically in development projects so as to help these countries in warding off subversive activities that succeed in poor countries.

Third: The military aspect:

1. The United States has approved a 5-year military program aimed at strengthening Egypt and enabling it to shoulder its responsibilities in the area.
2. The United States has agreed to alter the dates of agreed arms deliveries to suit Egypt's needs.
3. It has been agreed that some of the U.S. arms be delivered in time to appear in the military parade to be held on the occasion of the October celebrations.

It is known that Egypt has contracted with the United States to obtain tanks, F-16 aircraft and reconnaissance aircraft of the 3-2C type.

Egypt did not ask for additional aid but has asked to be allowed to use aid approved by the Congress in a more flexible and quicker manner, so as to be able to use the balance of this aid, which totals $1.6 billion, in addition to what is alloted to it annually, estimated at $600 million, in financing projects. Egypt has submitted a proposal that would enable it to use the accumulated balance during a period not exceeding 2 years on the basis of a new method of spending aid, so as to speed up its utilization, instead of the present U.S. system under which the study and implementation of any project takes between 5 and 8 years.

MAY COMMENTS ON SAUDI PRINCE FAHD'S PROPOSALS

PM120931 Cairo MAY in Arabic 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "The Saudi Surprise"]

[Text] [Saudi Crown Prince] Fahd said nothing new when he spoke about the right of all the countries of the area to live in peace. Security Council Resolution 242 includes such a clause. Prince Fahd himself confirmed this in a statement he made to SPA the day before yesterday, The new thing in Prince Fahd's statement is that for the first time he talks about Israel's right to exist and to live in peace--a thing that the Arabs have always rejected, ignoring the provision for it in the Security Council resolution, which they approved as of 1967.

This change in the Saudi situation has caused a great stir in Israel, and the statements attributed to Israeli officials regarding the Saudi crown prince's statement show that they have been taken by surprise. They considered Fahd's recognition of Israel's right to live in peace as a significant turning point in the Saudi stand and, consequently, in the stands of the Arab countries that coordinate their policies with that of Saudi Arabia.

Israel has always rejected any solution emanating from the Arabs as long as they reject its existence as a state. Egypt was the first to overcome this obstacle when it declared its recognition of the State of Israel, negotiated with it directly and signed a peace treaty with it. As a result, Egypt obtained the peace it had been seeking and Israel agreed to return to Egypt in peace the territories it had occupied by force.

All the Arabs opposed Egypt's stance, its recognition of Israel and the ending of the war which has lasted for a long time and achieved nothing except destruction and hatred.

In rejecting any settlement with the Arabs and in refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, Israel relied on Arab rejection for such time as those who speak on behalf of the Arabs refuse to recognize Israel's existence in the first place. Israel refused to return the Arab lands as long as their owners refuse to sit down with it round a table and to negotiate with it as Egypt has. Israel succeeded in winning over world opinion, which had never been convinced by the Arabs' attitude of rejecting Israel's existence and of demanding the restoration of rights that had been usurped by a state that they do not recognize and with which they refuse to negotiate.

Prince Fahd today agreed that all the countries of the area, including Israel, have the right to live in peace, and demanded the Palestinian people's right to establish a state of their own that would bring them together and fulfill their dreams.

We expect to hear the Israelis rejecting this Palestinian right, but this rejection should not make the Palestinians despair or abandon their rights. On the contrary, it should make them more insistent on their rights and on demanding them, particularly since they have abandoned their previous stand of rejecting Israel's existence and of refusing to recognize Israel and to negotiate with it.

Israel will then be unable to find any justification for refusing to negotiate. The Arabs have agreed to Israel's right to exist and, therefore, Israel must accept the Palestinian people's right to negotiate in order to regain their rights, establish a state and live in peace with Israel.

The Arabs have tried the weapon of rejection and of slogans: They have tried war for many long years, but they have achieved nothing for themselves except destruction and loss of land.

Egypt alone has tried the weapon of peace, and has regained much. Today Amir Fahd surprises the world by abandoning the weapon of rejection and the slogan of war and recognizing Israel's right to live in peace. Is it to be understood from Amir Fahd's statement that the moderate Arab countries, as they are called by some, have finally become convinced by the Egyptian method of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict?

Nobody can answer this question yet.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL APPROVES SINAI FORCE PROTOCOL

NC111347 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The Consultative Council met today under Council Chairman Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and approved the report by the Arab and Foreign Affairs and National Security Committees on the protocol for the establishment of the multinational force between Egypt and Israel.

The protocol allows the Egyptian and Israeli sides to consider the possibility of making alternative arrangements to those agreed upon by mutual consent. The provisions of the peace treaty related to the establishment, the task and the responsibilities of the UN forces and observers shall also apply to the multinational force.

The protocol also stipulates that the two sides will agree with the states making up this force and that they will appoint a U.S. director general of the force for a period of 4 years, liable to renewal. The director general will be responsible for the administration of the force. The two sides shall have the right to replace the director general before the expiration of this period. The protocol also stipulates that there will be equal sharing of expenditure for the force.

The report of the committee praised the stand of the Egyptian negotiator in emphasizing Egypt's full right to exercise its complete sovereignty over all parts of Sinai and in stressing that the presence of the peacekeeping force should not jeopardize Eygpt's sovereignty over its territories and that these forces be equipped with the minimum weaponry.

COLOMBIA AGREES TO PARTCIPATE IN SINAI FORCE

Ambassador's Press Conference

NC111934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)--Colombia's Ambassador in Cairo Jose Joaquin Bernal Arevalo emphasized that his country supports President Anwar as-Sadat's Middle East peace efforts.

He said that the participation of Colombia in the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai is an expression of his government's appreciation of the importance of establishing peace in the Middle East. At a press conference tonight, the Colombian ambassador added that the peacekeeping force will not be an invasion force but a peace force. This is why Colombia decided to be the first state to announce its participation in this force. The Colombian ambassador expressed his belief that his government's decision will encourage other states in Latin America to participate in the peacekeeping force in Sinai. The ambassador explained that his government's agreement to participate in the multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai was adopted following the recent visit which Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali paid to Colombia, and his meetings with the Colombian president and foreign minister.

The ambassador said at his press conference this evening that his country is keen on establishing good relations with the Middle East states and hopes that a comprehensive and just peace will be achieved, particularly since the Latin American states realize the importance of peace to the peoples who have suffered from regional wars and have made sacrifices. The Colombian ambassador pointed out that his country had previously participated in the peacekeeping force in Korea and lost a number of soldiers who were the victims of the Korean war.

The ambassador did not define the size of the force that Colombia will contribute to the peacekeeping force, saying that knowing the strength of this force is not important now but that the participation itself is what is important. The Colombian ambassador further said at his press conference that the strength of his country's force that will participate in the peacekeeping force will be determined in the light of the decisions of the other states that will contribute to the formation of the peacekeeping force.

The ambassador said that the Colombian force is expected to arrive in Sinai before the end of this year in order to become acquainted with the positions where it will be stationed. He added that contacts will be held between his country's government and the three parties--Egypt, Israel and the United States--to discuss procedural issues related to the participation of his country in the peacekeeping force. Dr Butrus Ghali had earlier today received the Colombian ambassador, who conveyed to him the decision of the Colombian Government that it was prepared to participate in the peacekeeping force.

Egyptian Statement

NC111438 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)--The Arab Republic of Egypt has expressed satisfaction with and appreciation of the Colombian Government's decision to contribute an infantry unit to the multinational force in the Sinai. In an official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today, Egypt described this decision as constituting a positive contribution from Colombia toward the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The following is the text of the statement:

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has received with satisfaction the announcement by the Government of Colombia on its participation in the formation of the multinational force with an infantry battalion. This force will be stationed on the international border between Egypt and Israel in the context of the mutual security arrangements included in the peace treaty concluded between the two countries.

This decision constitutes a positive contribution from Colombia toward the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt expresses deep appreciation of this positive step by the Government of Colombia and praises this response, which is a result of the contacts held between the two governments in Bogota last month.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 426

JN111649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)--During the past 24 hours the Iraqi Armed Forces continued to strike the Iranian enemy on the battlefield, killing 68 and destroying various weapons of war.

Communique No 426 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that the other known enemy losses were the destruction of six infantry positions, four vehicles, four guns, five stockpiles of hardware and one observation post. It added that it has been ascertained that enemy losses in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin in the northern part of the battlefield during the 3 days from 5 to 8 August this year were 11 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier and 1 vehicle destroyed.

The text of communique No 426 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 29 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 3 vehicles, 1 gun and 2 stockpiles of hardware.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Sumar region. Our forces pounded it and forced it to retreat after killing 14. Our forces destroyed three infantry positions in the same region.
C. One of our combat patrols raided an enemy concentration in the Dezful region, killing nine.
D. One of our patrols clashed with an enemy force in the Ahvaz region, killing eight.
E. Four killed and one vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
F. Two killed and one infantry position, three guns and three stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
G. Two killed in the Meymak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

Thus, a total known enemy losses amount to 68 killed and 6 infantry positions, 4 vehicles, 4 guns, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. It has been ascertained that as a result of our units' activities in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin for the period from 5 to 8 August this year, enemy losses were 11 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier and 1 vehicle destroyed.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.
C. This afternoon the Persian enemy shelled the city of Basra with heavy artillery, wounding seven civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1981

HAMMADI SENDS MESSAGES TO WORLD GROUPS ON IRAN WAR

JN111416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)--Iraq today informed the United Nations and six regional and international organizations of new evidence convicting Iran as being the side that began the war against Iraq, which Iraq has asserted on several occasions.

This was contained in messages Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi sent to the UN secretary general and the UN Security Council chairman, to the general secretaries of the Islamic Conference Organization, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, the Organization of American States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and to the chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council.

In these messages Dr Hammadi said that the new evidence convicting Iran came in the statements made by Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of Iran's Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, as published by the French newspaper LE MATIN on 3 August this year.

Rajavi was one of the prominent figures in touch with the Iranian decision makers before he fled the country to France with former Iranian President Bani-Sadr.

In his statements Rajavi said that it is the senior Iranian clergymen who were responsible for the war against Iraq. He added that he had in his possession recorded tapes which contain evidence convicting the Tehran clergymen and holding them responsible for the eruption of war against Iraq. These tapes, he said, also contain the orders they issued in this regard.

Dr Hammadi asked the international organizations to distribute the Iraqi memorandum to their member states.

KURDISH RADIO SAYS MORE THAN 21,000 DEAD IN WAR

JN111835 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad--Retirement and Pension Department statistics show that as of 13 March 1981, 21,976 Iraqi soldiers had been killed. This figure does not include the bodies that have not been found or soldiers who are missing, wounded and prisoners of war.

The responsibility for the shedding of the blood of approximately 22,000 persons as of mid-March this year rests on the shoulders of the fascist Iraqi regime which has ignited this war of aggression.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KING KHALID

JN111656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)--Shaykh Hisham Nazir, Saudi envoy and planning minister, left Baghdad this afternoon following a short visit to Iraq.

While here, Shaykh Nazir conveyed a written message to President Saddam Husayn from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with OPEC policy and the oil surplus in the world market.

The Saudi envoy was seen off by Hikmat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and acting chief of the president's office; Dr Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah, minister of planning; and Nabil Najm, chief of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO OBTAIN DEFENSIVE MISSILES

NC111804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan following a meeting of the Parliamentary, National Defense, Security, Finance and Budget Committees at Mansur Palace in Beirut on 11 August--recorded]

[Text] The meeting was an encouragement for us to continue with the steps we have adopted, especially with regard to the repair of the Mirage aircraft. I have announced something which I believe is important. It is that the government is determined to accept any air defense offer of ground-to-air missile networks, whether this offer comes from the East or the West, provided that these missiles are operated by Lebanese personnel. I have asked the Defense Ministry in writing to appoint a military committee to consider this issue and to carry out all the contacts regarding any offers for providing a defensive missile network.

This stand adopted by the government following the recent events stems from its determination to face its Arab brothers [and tell them] that this small country, which has few resources, is strong-willed. It wants to tell its brothers that just as it is ready to begin a campaign to defend itself, it calls on its Arab brothers to adopt a unified Arab strategy to defend Lebanon before Lebanon's lot becomes like that of Palestine.

SYRIANS FIRE ON ARMY POSITION, OTHER INCIDENTS

NC111819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At 0915 [0710 GMT] today the Syrian positions, using trajectory weapons, shelled a Lebanese Army position in (Ghurfat al-Mazar) in 'Uyun as-Siman. Private 'Ali al-Mawla was killed and Privates George 'Awad, Muhammad Hammud, Karim Ja'ja' and Raymond Sasin were injured.

The armed aliens along the contact lines in the capital have not completely stopped their practices. They continue to disturb the citizens and the army positions. At 1550 bullets rained on Al-Yasu'iyah and Monot Street for several minutes. At 1700 bursts of gunfire were opened on the Sodeco area; a pedestrian and a woman were hit. Handgrenades and RPG's fell a short while ago on the Al-Yasu'iyah and Monot Street.

One of the Voice of Lebanon correspondents reports that Major Midhat, a Fatah commander and the prominent figure in a big counterfeiting network, committed suicide last night after he was caught redhanded. He was found to be in possession of seals for counterfeiting the number and the registration certificates of cars that are stolen and then shipped to Syria. 'Arafat had ordered the arrest of Midhat approximately 3 days ago. He was put in the Tariq al-Jadidah Prison. Midhat, who shot himself with his own pistol, was buried in the martyrs graveyard today.

OFFICIAL WELCOMES U.S. PLAN FOR UN TROOPS

LD111122 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0924 GMT 11 Aug 81

[By Muhammad Salam]

[Text] Beirut, 11 Aug (KUNA)--A senior government official said today that the administration of U.S. President Reagan is seeking to increase the numbers of the UN peacekeeping force operating in southern Lebanon to 16,000 soldiers. The official, who asked that his name not be divulged, told KUNA that President Ilyas Sarkis "was informed" of this endeavor during a meeting last night with U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon that lasted 75 minutes.

He added that the American proposal to raise the number of United Nations forces from 6,000 to 16,000 aims at cementing the cease-fire agreement operating along the Lebanon-Israel border and which, on 24 July, ended 2 weeks of fighting between the PLO and the Zionist state. The official said the American proposal also seeks to extend the operational zone of the international forces in southern Lebanon to "fully" cover the border enclave controlled by the Lebanese rightwing militia backed by Israel and also "part" of the region controlled by the Feda'iyin and their leftwing Lebanese allies north of the present zone of the peace-keeping force.

The international forces, comprising soldiers from eight countries, have been deployed in southern Lebanon since March 1978, following the Israeli invasion of the region. Previous efforts to extend the scope of their activities failed.

Earlier this month, a senior official at the U.S. State Department said Reagan's administration will propose to strengthen and widen the scope of the cease-fire agreement which was arranged through the American envoy Philip Habib. These proposals, according to the American official, are aimed at increasing the size of the international force, halting the flow of heavy weapons to the PLO in Lebanon and strengthening the central government in this Arab country.

In his remarks to KUNA, the Lebanese official quoted the American ambassador as having said his government "has studied" the question of strengthening the international force with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The official also said the United States "depends on specific Arab countries to support this endeavor." However, he did not name them.

He said he believes the American initiative to be sensible "especially if the Reagan administration is able to convince Israel to lift its protection of the separatist Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of the rightwing militia in southern Lebanon." The official explained that "if the United States is able to secure sufficient support to extend the task of the international forces to the south--in the direction of the internationally recognized border with Israel--then logically these forces would be able to balance this step and extend their area of operation northwards in the direction of the sector controlled by the PLO."

He said the desired Arab support for the American initiative "could lead to a positive reaction from the PLO for the possibility of extending geographically the operations area of the international forces."

MILITARY DELEGATION PURCHASES REPLACEMENT BRIDGES

NC081527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Lebanese military delegation now in London has signed a draft agreement for the purchase of 13 steel bridges. Some of these bridges will be erected in the place of the bridges which were destroyed in Israeli raids. The remaining bridges will be kept for emergencies.

The value of the agreement is 10 million Lebanese pounds. A responsible source in the delegation said that the bridges will reach Lebanon 15 days after the accountancy bureau has approved the purchase contract.

EARLIER BEGIN, AS-SADAT MEETING BEING CONSIDERED

TA111906 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The government is considering the possibility of advancing the meeting between Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat in Egypt. This has been learned by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is going to leave for Egypt next Tuesday, 18 September, and the proposal raised in the government is that the prime minister will also leave for Egypt on this date and President as-Sadat will meet with both personalities.

THREE MINISTERS TO ACCOMPANY BEGIN TO WASHINGTON

TA111734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Aug 81

[From the evening newsreel]

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that at the summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, due to take place in Washington next month, the prime minister will be accompanied by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and by Minister Yosef Burg, who is in the future slated to head the ministerial team for the autonomy talks.

Our correspondent stresses that in the talks in Washington, the Israeli delegation will request that the U.S. administration discuss a string of political and security issues, which will constitute a resumption of the dialogue between the two countries.

BEGIN ADVISER, CABINET ON PLANE SUSPENSION

TA111941 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Report by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram]

[Text] This is a step auguring disaster, grave without precedence, I was told today by a senior adviser of the prime minister. The United States is breaking a signed contract and such a step calls into question the credibility of any other agreement the United States has signed. This is a slap in the face and a measure intended to bend Israel, the man said, adding: The prime minister must not set out for the meeting with the U.S. President before the suspension of the plane deliveries comes to a completely satisfactory solution.

In yesterday's cabinet session, the foreign minister divulged that according to reports he received from our embassy in Washington, Secretary of State Haig had been inclined to hope that the planes would be delivered soon. Today it became clear that Haig's estimate was wrong and that in the struggle between him and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the latter had gained the upper hand. It transpires that it was Weinberger who put pressure on President Reagan to add the F-15 planes to the F-16 planes whose delivery had been suspended.

It is estimated in the cabinet that the new administration has not yet formed an unequivocal position for its Middle East policy, which may explain the often controversial reports emanating from Washington. Cabinet members assume the crisis is likely to be solved in the course of the Begin-Reagan meeting, but there are ministers who are afraid that Begin may be asked to pay a price if the meeting between him and Reagan ends with an agreement to resume the shipment of the planes.

There is, of course, also the possibility of cancelling the visit, a step liable to cause a severe crisis in the relations with the United States, and another possibility exists, which will probably be adopted by the government in the near future: exerting public pressure on the U.S. administration through the Jewish lobby, public opinion and Israel's friends in Congress.

Further Details on Reaction

TA111535 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 11 Aug 81

[IDF Political Correspondent Gao Becker report]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman today expressed dissatisfaction with the continued suspension of the supply of U.S. planes, saying this move is harmful, unjust and constitutes a violation of a contract. Jerusalem was astonished by the U.S. move. It was estimated here that the freeze was about to end, perhaps even today. When it emerged that the suspension would continue, the fury aroused by the decision was expressed. This move undermined the credibility underlying the Israeli-U.S. relations and the foundations of the peace process, it is said in Jerusalem. No further elaboration is given since, at least for the time being, an attempt is being made not to create an atmosphere of crisis so as not make a solution to the problem more difficult. It should be mentioned that Jerusalem today knows of no date for the renewal of the supply of the aircraft. If it transpires that this process continues and for a long time, Israel is expected to make a louder outcry. It is hoped here that the affair will end before the prime minister's visit to Washington. Such a meeting, political circles say, should be held in a good atmosphere, unmuddled by continued suspension. This move is tantamount to a penalty and exertion of pressure on Israel not to act in Lebanon and perhaps not to clash with U.S. interests. It is not clear today what decision the prime minister will make if he is confronted with the problem of whether of not to leave for Washington in the event of a continued freeze in deliveries. It should be mentioned that the prime minister's trip is scheduled for 8 September.

Rabin Reaction

TA111559 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Yitzhaq Rabin interview with IDF Knesset Correspondent Moshe Hakohen on 11 August--reported]

[Text] [Rabin] This move by the U.S. to extend the aircraft suspension is a grave move the likes of which I cannot recall since the end of the 6-day war. This is a rude attempt on the part of the U.S. administration to categorically link the supply of arms--arms for which there are signed contracts between the two governments--to Israel's political and security behavior. Such a linkage [last word in English] is, in my eyes, a grave move of the first order, and as I have already said, is unprecedented in the relations between the two countries. Every Israeli, regardless of partisan affiliations, must react with utmost gravity and sharpness to this U.S. move.

[Question] How do you think the government should react? What sort of a political reaction should Israel make?

[Answer] I heard a proposal to the effect that the prime minister not leave for the visit with President Reagan. In my opinion, this is not a good suggestion and it should be rejected. I am sorry, I might not have thought about this on time, but it seems to me that a mistake was made when about a week ago we signed the agreement on the multinational force. Israel should have said that we would ratify the agreement in the Knesset, but we would not formally sign the agreement as long as the United States conditions the supply of arms, regarding which a signed agreement existed, on Israel's political and security conduct.

[Question] How then do you think it is possible to change the U.S. policy?

[Answer] This is possible by a broad national stand in the Knesset or any other suitable forum where the united Israeli position against this move will be expressed. This is also possible through a move that will not be immediate, with a component of delay and conditioning regarding things we must do. In other words, no clause in the implementation of the peace contract with Egypt should now be delayed but, in contrast, a question mark should be posed on the implementation of the multi-national force agreement if we see that the United States is not abiding by contracts it signs.

Morning Press Comment

TA120745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 12 Aug 81

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] Most Israeli papers react to the U.S. suspension of aircraft deliveries. HATZOFE writes that the Reagan administration should know that Israel will not be able to accept a situation in which a friendly country backslides on commitments and written agreements. This backsliding puts a question mark over the friendship and mutual trust of the two nations. The Government of Israel must demand the immediate release of the aircraft and, if this appeal is not granted, the prime minister must reconsider whether he should make a visit to Washington under these circumstances.

HA'ARETZ writes that the United States has many ways--and it has not hesitated to use them--to express its dissatisfaction at the use Israel is making of the military equipment supplied to it. Overuse of these ways will not necessarily increase their efficiency the result may be the opposite. In any event, this will lead to a strengthening of Arab extremism. The reasonable conclusion is that the aircraft must be released. It is to be hoped that this is how the U.S. administration will act. To present Israel as a naughty child who threw a tantrum and was punished will not advance the political processes in the area. In the long run it will harm U.S. interests as well.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the U.S. reservations about the Begin government's policy must not drive it to punish Israel and its people. This applies even more when it is a question of signed contracts, not new orders. The paper adds that if the suspension of the aircraft deliveries, which is already acquiring the form of an embargo, is not being described by the government as pressure, it is because the government is afraid to disclose the truth to the public about the grave deterioration in our relations with the United States.

The POST reacts to Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks proposing that, as retaliation for the suspension, Israel should delay the establishment of the multinational Sinai force. Since Rabin was his party's candidate for the post of defense minister, his statements should not be ignored, although or because they contradict his party's official position. Over and beyond his personal views and aspirations, the remarks indicate the protracted embarassment in his party and its inability to work together as a political force or to express its criticism of the government or its support for it in a way that arouses confidence.

DAVAR writes that Israel should not accept a situation in which the suspension of the aircraft has become a sword hanging for weeks and months over its head. Such a situation reflects special gravity in the attitude of the current administration in Washington. Suitable ways must be found to express the Israeli dissatisfaction, although not necessarily through a new undermining of the foundation of the supervisory force in Sinai, whose time will in any case only come in about 6 months. It is obvious that taking steps to express dissatisfaction would require an announcement by the Begin government about the existence of a crisis with the Reagan administration, but a denial of this fact shows a lapse with reality and will not help find a solution to the crisis.

Midday Press on Suspension

TA120924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] Both papers deal with the suspension of F-16 and F-15 aircraft deliveries to Israel. MA'ARIV writes that this act is the same as a unilateral breach of confidence by the United States. The paper says that there must be a united Israeli reaction to this act and the United States must at once cancel this decision, even before the prime minister's visit to Washington.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT attacks Mr Begin for going to Washington despite the slap in the face the administration gave us before the eyes of the entire world. This act reveals the prime minister's genuine character, YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes.

URUGUAY, COLOMBIA TO SEND CONTINGENTS TO SINAI

TA120713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] A fourth country, Uruguay, has agreed to send a contingent to the multinational force that is to police Sinai after Israel completes its withdrawal next April. Uruguay's foreign minister said he would first discuss the matter with Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Earlier, Colombia announced that it is joining the force. The other two countries providing troops so far are the United States and Fiji.

NINE IDF MEN INJURED IN MINE EXPLOSION

TA111517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The IDF spokesman reports that nine IDF men were injured this morning when two vehicles went over mines planted in the Jordan Valley. The incident occurred on the road along the Jordan River, north of Moshav Argaman. Traces of a terrorist gang that had penetrated from Jordan and returned there were found on the site. Our correspondent adds that all soldiers suffered only minor injuries.

Report on 'Terrorist' Activities

TA111617 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Report by military correspondent Sha'el Stav]

[Text] Recently a tendency among the terrorist organizations to attempt to open another terrorist front against Israel from Jordanian territory has been noted. In recent months this amounted to attempts to fire Katyushas. In March and April 1981 several Katyushas were fired from Jordanian territory toward the Jordan Valley area. Then military elements accused Syria of encouraging terrorist activity from Jordan. Last year was marked by penetrations from Jordanian territory. In April 1980 an attempt to introduce sabotage materials through the Jordan bridges was foiled. The terrorists then tried to smuggle in a very large quantity of arms and in the course of the attempt one terrorist was captured. Two months later, June 1980, an IDF force encountered a Fatah squad which tried to penetrate Israel in the Ne'ot Hakikar area. Three terrorists were then killed in the course of a pursuit.

Last night's penetration may be viewed as a continuation of the terrorists' attempts to act against Israel from the eastern front after quiet prevails on the Lebanese front due to the cease-fire agreement. Earlier too, we should note, the terrorists had failed in almost all their attempts to enter Israel from Lebanon. Now, following last night's terrorist penetration, in Israel an attempt is being made to assess the significance of a penetration on our eastern border. Some view the event as a direct continuation of the terrorist acts in Europe as well as within the Green Line boundaries.

CLASHES IN SIDON, AN-NABATIYAH REPORTED

TA120917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Clashes in southern Lebanon have been reported between the Shi'ite militia Al-'Amal and radical Palestinians and Lebanese forces. At least two people have been killed. The clashes occurred in the Sidon and An-Nabatiyah regions.

'TERRORISTS' USING 'FIRING COMPUTERS' IN NORTH

TA111927 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Our military correspondent has learned that in the course of the recent shellings on the northern settlements, the terrorist artillerymen used firing computers [mehashvey yeri]. Thanks to these computers the terrorists could achieve accurate artillery fire and save ammunition. Reports on the use of firing computers were published in Lebanese and Kuwaiti newspapers. The use of these computers points to the technological progress in the arms systems the terrorists possess and compels the IDF to take appropriate measures in fighting against them.

PUBLIC SEES NO PEACE WITHOUT PALESTINIAN SOLUTION

TA110912 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Pori Institute public opinion poll]

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public thinks that it will be impossible to reach a peace agreement with Arab countries without solving the Palestinian problem. This emerges from a nationwide Pori Institute public opinion poll.

When asked: "Would it, or would it not be possible to reach a peace agreement with Arab countries without solving the Palestinian problem?" 59.5 percent replied in the negative compared with 23.5 percent who replied in the affirmative. There were 5.1 percent who replied "perhaps" becuase, in their opinion, it would depend on the Arab countries, not on us.

The number of people who think that a peace agreement could be achieved even without solving the Palestinian problem has risen by 8.3 percent, from 15.2 percent to 23.4 percent, since the last poll conducted on this issue in March (HA'ARETZ 31 March). This polarization in public opinion apparently originates in the war of attrition by the PLO against the northern settlements.

Of all those questioned 11.9 percent had no views one way or the other. The poll was conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ and covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women throughout the country, who were interviewed privately.

WEST BANK TEACHERS DISMISSED; STRIKE THREATENED

TA120820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The military government in Samaria has dismissed two teachers from Nabulus who are members of the unrecognized teachers' trade union and had worked to improve their colleagues' salaries. Thus, seven teachers--members of the union--have been dismissed recently.

Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, was told [presumably by the military government] that the considerations governing the dismissals was the low standard of the teachers, not their membership in committees. However, it has been learned that one of those dismissed holds an academic degree in mathematics.

The Samaria teachers' committees have said that they will disrupt studies at the beginning of the school year to the point of a strike if the military government does not reinstate those dismissed and stop legal procedures against others.

In Judaea, the military government yesterday detained four of the members of the students' committee of the Hebron Polytechnic for 1 day. They had issued an announcement against the closure of the institution and asked public institutions in the territories to intervene for its reopening. The closure of the Hebron Polytechnic originated in a dispute over a building. The municipality gave one of the buildings to the institution and, in the military government's view, it was required for other purposes.

THIRTEEN RAMALLAH TEACHERS TO STAND TRIAL

TA111601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The military administration in Judaea and Samaria will subject 13 teachers from Ramallah to a military trial. They are accused of illegal activity in the city's trade union center. The teachers claimed at the time they had held a meeting to discuss results of matriculation examinations. A military government source told an ITIM correspondent that teachers' committees in the region act against the law and that they met several times in the past, despite warnings from the military administration.

AL-FAJR EDITOR INTERROGATED BY RAMALLAH POLICE

TA111958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpt] AL-FAJR editor Hanna Signoret was interrogated by the Ramallah police today following the pro-PLO articles published in AL-FAJR. The coordinator of activities in the administered territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat, told our correspondent that he views political support for the PLO as a call for the liquidation of the State of Israel. The East Jerusalem paper is under police investigation and Major General Mat does not exclude the possibility of various decisions regarding the future of the paper.

The owner of the paper ('Ifaf 'Ajluni) was summoned from the United States this week to follow events in the area.

AL-FAJR Closure Considered

TA110902 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Yehuda Litani report]

[Excerpt] Last night security sources reported that they are considering closing down the East Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR in view of the number of grave censorship crimes the paper has recently committed.

Over the last few days, these sources reported, the paper on several occasions prominently published interviews with officials and mayors from the West Bank who support the PLO, in which they expressed full solidarity with the organization, without handing the material over to the censor. The Military Government has recently specifically forbidden these officials to make such statements and it has called this incitement.

SECURITY FORCES FOIL MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD PLOTS

TA110556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The security forces have foiled a plot by the Muslim Brotherhood in the territories to murder Bashir Baghruti, who is considered to be the communist leader in Judaea and Samaria. The squad also planned to kill a Jew by knifing him after he completed his prayer at the Western Wall. Charges have already been filed against the suspects. This has been learned by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari.

The main suspect in this affair is a resident of Sur Bahir, Ahmad (Ikbal al-Hindi), who is of Pakistani extraction. His father is a janitor in the Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount. The suspect's attorney is Darwish an-Nasir from Jerusalem.

The other suspects are residents of Kafir 'Aqab in Ramallah district. They had already begun organizing to carry out terrorist acts, and they had already prepared four molotov cocktails. They called their squad the Group of Holy Jihad.

Not long ago charges were also filed against squad members of the Marxist terrorist organization called the Popular Front [for the Liberation of Palestine]. These terrorists are suspected of being ordwred to carry out political surveillance over several rightist leaders in East Jerusalem, including Anwar al-Khatib, Anwar Nusaybah and Mahmud (Abu Zuluf), the editor of AL-QUDS.

LIKUD AGREES ON DIVISION OF KNESSET COMMITTEES

TA101423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The Likud has agreed to make an equal division of the chairmanship of Knesset committees with the Alignment, but it is insisting that all the committees contain a coalition majority. Moshe Arens told our correspondent, Tzvi Yisra'eli, that the Likud will propose that the Alignment head 10 of the Knesset committees, including the 4 committees headed by Alignment representatives in the Ninth Knesset and, in addition to this, the Immigration and Absorption Committee. If the Alignment turns down this proposal, the coalition will at once bring the composition of the three main committees--Finance, Defense and Foreign Affairs and the Knesset Committee--to the Knesset for approval. As for the other committees, the negotiations will continue. Representatives of the Likud and the Alignment will discuss this issue this afternoon.

KNESSET DELEGATION TO ATTEND CUBAN MEETING

TA091223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] An official Knesset delegation will soon depart for Cuba to attend a congress of the interparliamentary association. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that there is an argument in the Knesset regarding the scope of the delegation. Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor wants the delegation to consist of only two members due to budgetary reasons. However, representatives of both large factions have asked him to enlarge the delegation because of its political importance. People in the Knesset believe that, in addition to the very visit in Cuba, Israel needs to be represented properly in the congress which will discuss, among other things, Israel's attitude toward the UN resolutions.

EDUCATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND

TA101529 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1445 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Ben-Gurion Airport, 10 August--Minister of Education and Culture Mr Zvulun Hammer left today by El Al, together with his wife, for Zurich for a 10-day visit to the summer projects of the Bnay 'Aqiva Yough Movement [a religious youth movement], members of which had gathered in Switzerland from various places in Europe. The ITIM correspondent was told that the minister had no meetings scheduled with his counterpart, the Swiss education minister, or with anyone else from the Swiss Government.

MINISTER MODA'I DEPARTS FOR NAIROBI CONFERENCE

TA120843 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0825 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 12 August--This morning Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i left by El Al for Nairobi, where he will attend the UN international conference on alternative energy as the representative of Israel. Minister Moda'i said that Israel would submit proposals for international cooperation in the field of research and production of alternative energy, mainly solar energy, while at the conference.

The Nairobi conference will be attended by, among others, the president of Mexico, the prime minister of India and the prime minister of Canada, as well as representatives of OPEC oil producing countries.

Mr Moda'i added that his trip to Nairobi had been planned quite some time ago and even though he had left the Ministry of Energy, he was going to Kenya with the agreement of the new minister of energy, Mr Yitzhaq Berman.

The ITIM correspondent was informed that Minister Moda'i's trip to Nairobi would not be a formal visit to Kenya, although it would be the first public visit by an Israeli minister to Nairobi since diplomatic relations were severed between the two countries.

Anywhere a UN conference is held the host country must host representatives of all the UN member countries, even if they do not maintain diplomatic relations with it.

Mr Moda'i will spend about 1 week in Kenya.

DAVAR COMMENTS ON POLICY IN TERRITORIES

TA111050 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Dani Tzidqoni commentary: "The Rafulist Option"]

[Text] Israel's policy in the territories is not being implemented in accordance with the Begin view--that of autonomization--or that of the Peres option, based on Gaza first, in the south, and Jordan in the east bank, but in accordance with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan's military concept, which is a part of his political views, views that may be described as being somewhere between the Tehiya and Rabbi Kahana. The time has come for the ruling parties, as well as those in the opposition, to open their eyes and reflect out loud about whether it is good for Israel that the military echelons, who are supposed to implement decisions made by the political echelons, should be those who decide on policy instead of the government, especially on such a sensitive issue as relations with the population of the territories and their future. In 10 months Israel is to complete the evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula. As matters appear at the moment, there will be no serious progress on the autonomy issue by then.

According to what was decided at Camp David, Egypt and Israel should have formulated the model [last word in English] of autonomy by April 1982.

If we examine the situation between the two countries, in the field, and not only in the political negotiations, it turns out that the previous Military Government, from that under Defense Minister Dayan to that under Weizman, was guided in its actions by the political echelons and over the last year it has not worked to advance the issue. It appears that the orders it was given and its actions in the field have actually driven the inhabitants of the territories further away from the peace momentum and pushed them more deeply into the arms of the PLO, despite its "technical" ban recently imposed upon West Bank leaders, forbidding them to hold contacts with PLO heads.

What is happening in the territories should be understood in the context of what has also been happening in the Ministry of Defense ever since Weizman's resignation. Control over the territories is implemented via a military body headed by a major general who works in the Ministry of Defense, not in the general staff headquarters, and who is described as "coordinator of activities in the territories." Up to now this body has been given its orders by the defense ministers, not by the chiefs of staff. Since Weizman went home, the function of the political echelons has not been filled by his deputy, Tzipori, who apparently has not got the upper hand in his protracted confrontation with the chief of staff, but by Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, who was not chosen by a national body to decide on policy but appointed to implement it in the sphere of national defense. It is hard to describe the chief of staff's political views as moderate in anything involving relations with the Palestinians in the territory of Eretz Yisra'el and it is, therefore, no surprise that his directives are not always in keeping with the government's declared political line, in accordance with the agreements it has signed.

If, because of the chief of staff's political views, the Israeli officers who govern Ramallah or Gaza, Nabulus or the Rafah approaches are prevented from developing a campaign or information and persuasion among the Arabs of the territories and working along a political line in keeping with the government's desire to make progress on the autonomy issue, then they are also foiling the progress of such a move, which, in any event, is not an easy one to fulfill. But it is essential to make an effort to do so. After all, the "iron fist" actions used, in many cases unnecessarily, push the inhabitants of the territories and us further away from any chance of a dialogue and increase the power of the extremists in the territories, even if the commander of Judaea and Samaria, in his optimistic report, writes in the introduction that there is calm there. That was publicized in the media only a few days before the imaginary calm was broken by the attack on the bus on the way to Ma'ale Hahamisha.

The "political echelons" have been Minister Yosef Burg, the head of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, who cannot deliver orders to the military government, but should at least have known what was happening in the territories subject to his management. When Dayan served as foreign minister and met with Dr ash-Shafi in Gaza and Dr an-Natsha in Hebron, Dr Burg was envious of him and declared (at a harvest ceremony in the Gaza strip) that he was going to hold a series of meeting with mayors and leaders in the territories. Despite his declaration, Burg did not visit either Gaza or Ramallah, Tulkarm or Hebron for this purpose, and if no miracle occurs, Israel, as a result of the blunders made by Begin, Burg and Raful's actions, next spring will be without Sinai and without any bargaining card with Egypt, which will have all the options in its hands.

Egypt will be able to blame Israel for not keeping the agreement for the foundation of autonomy and, because of this, it is lowering the level of relations between the two countries from peace to nonbelligerence.

Such superfluous declarations and gesticulations [last word in English] as the famous vow by the originator of the autonomy idea (according to the Jabotinsky theory) in Ari'el have also contributed to the reservations of the inhabitants of the territories, several of whose leaders at first inclined toward discussing autonomy in an uncommitted way with Israel. The government of Israel may aspire to annexing the territories and foiling the autonomy plan which it itself proposed. In such a case, it can be said of the chief of staff that he is faithfully implementing the government's undeclared policy, which has not yet been approved by the Knesset: That of annexing the territories.

Leaders from the territories who perhaps thought of doing something for a dialog about autonomy are now being deterred from any such attempt, since, in contradiction of the agreement, autonomy is nothing but a deliberate step toward an Israeli annexation of the territories.

Without referring to Dayan's political positions, when he realized that a freeze would be bad for Israel, he proposed that Israel should unilaterally implement the autonomy in order to advance the peace momentum and keep Israel's part in the agreement with Egypt. And if, as a result of the Arab's opposition, the autonomy failed, this would not have been noted down to Israel's discredit, but as a political achievement the like of which we never achieved in those long years of distress in our international relations.

It may be assumed that the coming months in the territories will be hot and the terrorist organizations will try to fan the flames of rejectionism and terror because of the Egyptian achievement of a return to the international border. It may be that the increasing terror will reinforce the Rafulist concept of force, even though the world knows that there are no military solutions to political problems, even if it is the chief of staff who rules the military government in one country. After As-Sadat returns to Rafah, Israel will not be able to stand up to the political pressure that will be applied to it by the United States and Europe on the question of the territories and the refugees.

The peace agreement with Egypt will become a fait accompli and, on the Palestinian question, we will find ourselves in a situation in which we will have to start from the beginning. The intransigance of the Raful military government has created political passiveness and fear in the territories that do not serve Israel, even in the short term.

In the meantime Arik Sharon has entered into office as defense minister. This appointment is arousing fear among the Arabs, fear of a continuation of Raful's military option.

UN ENERGY CONFERENCE CONVENES IN NAIROBI 10 AUG

Waldheim Opening Address

EA101205 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0718 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Speech by Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, at the opening ceremony of the UN conference on new and renewable sources of energy at the Kenyatta Conference Center in Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] The goal of this conference is to promote international cooperation in a field which is of critical importance to social and economic development in both the industrialized and in developing countries. A historic turning point has been reached in this crucial aspect of the world's economic life.

In addressing ourselves to this problem, ladies and gentlemen, we have to bear in mind that energy is not merely a matter of economics and its problems cannot be viewed in isolation. The present energy situation is fraught with instability. There exists a close relationship between energy and certain important aspects of the current world crisis. It is obvious that without rational management and planned exploitation of relevant technologies, the potential struggle for access to resources which are limited and exhaustible can be a breeding ground for political tensions.

The technical and economic cooperation which this conference is meant to initiate can certainly help in solving many of the underlying forces of international tension and conflict. Otherwise, the fear of scarcity of future energy supplies will defeat all efforts toward their more equitable distribution.

Moi Opening Speech

EA101547 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0718 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at the opening of UN conference on new and renewable energy resources at the Kenyatta Conference Center in Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] The first point I would like to make is that it is impossible to discuss the subject of energy without looking at existing lifestyles and their consequences on energy consumption. While people appear ready to understand the importance of energy in, for example, manufacturing and agricultural production, the role of energy in sustaining certain lifestyles which are often erroneously regarded as achievements of personal success is often underestimated. The production of patterns and lifestyles are, of course, interrelated. The point, however, is that if substantial saving of energy is to be achieved, there must be certain changes in some of these prevailing lifestyles, especially in industrialized countries. I single out industrialized countries because it is they who consume most of the energy, and it is in their society that certain lifestyles need to be changed to make them less demanding on nonrenewable energy resources.

However, the relevant point for this conference is that the development of poor countries will require an ever-increasing deployment of energy, and that the international community must insure that those countries have access to energy resources. Special measures are necessary since reliance on the market forces would mean that those who have the money--that is the rich nations--will buy, while those already poor will get even less.

The consequence of such a situation is equally obvious: namely, lack of development in the poor countries and resultant social upheavals and instability nationally, regionally and ultimately internationally. Perhaps at this point I would add that too often the industrialized countries have sought to overcome evolving problems on self-centered bases without accomodating the simple fact of their interdependence with what is called the Third World.

And so, the third point which I want to make is that the whole economic situation facing the international community, including what is referred to as the energy crisis, requires international cooperation that is positive and practical and untainted by self-interest. The whole world community is now upon an ocean of tension and nothing is more certain than that, sooner or later, we will all sink or swim together.

I believe that the era of mere talking, just like the era of cheap oil, has gone for ever. What we now need is implementation of all those sensible recommendations already agreed by the international community. This calls for political commitment and understanding in every country and every continent.

Basically, some increase in oil prices had become inevitable, if only to enforce conservation in the use of a finite and important natural resource. There is no doubt that over previous decades there had been great wastefulness or lack of foresight in the liberal use of oil, most notably in the affluent societies.

Yet, these [Third World] countries have practically no other alternative, and so the Third World looks now towards your conference for some convincing answer embodying better management of resources and quickly adaptable technology, to obviate the drastic decimation of natural resources. World stability has already become quite fragile enough under the all too familiar pressures of economic injustice and social imbalance.

This conference must, I suggest, design imaginative plans for the universal transfer of technology while inspiring the full emergence of ideas or processes which for some time have existed as blueprints or prototypes.

Then there will have to be widespread and effective methods of financing new techniques or projects. In this connection, the harnessing of new energy sources on a sufficient scale might require in some cases initiative and funding directly by the UN.

Beyond all this there is need to organize effectively some rapid and unqualified exchange of information covering all useful experiments and experiences. And to make the best use of all such data, there is an abundant case for the training of technical and professional manpower, especially in the poor countries.

Indira Gandhi Opening Speech

EA101615 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0718 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the opening session of the UN conference on energy at the Kenyatta Conference Center in Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] We humans have regarded earth as a playground to use, to despoil and to destroy. We are too engrossed with the immediate, too absorbed with petty, individual problems to look at basic issues. Today's problem has taken centuries to grow into its present threatening proportions. We are searching for new and renewable resources only because the fossil fuels on which we had grown dependent are in fact recklessly being depleted and are now in the control of a few.

We have an awesome task. The mutual interests of diverse groups and nations lie more than in merely preventing a military holocaust, which by its very nature is unlikely to leave any victor. Enlightened statesmen and leading thinkers now forcefully argue that there is a serious menace to human existence by the unintentional, albeit inevitable, consequences of short-sighted and self-centered economic policies of individual nations.

The present pattern of exploiting the world's resources and the resultant search for an intent to dominate world energy sources can only cause friction. Monopoly over the energy potential by the affluent is depriving the poor, arresting their growth and leading to instability and insecurity. Similarly, within nations, such serious imbalance in the energy supply intensifies social ills, especially those associated with unplanned urbanization.

In contemporary India, as in some other parts of the world, energy experiences range from the most primary and uncomplicated form, such as manual labor and animal power, to the most advanced use of nuclear and solar energy technologies.

A realistic understanding of our complex social and economic conditions and a broader vision of the world community have helped us to try to shield our development from the consequences of rapid and unidimensional industrialization. We emphasize our commitment modestly, though firmly, to a rational use of energy and natural resources with the ultimate objective of preserving our environment.

In this jet age people refer to bullock carts as symbols of the past. However, in India animals provide more power than all the powerhouses whose installed capacity is 29,000 megawatts. Replacing them would ential a further investment of 25 to 40 billion dollars in electricity over and above the loss to the farm economy of manure and cheap fuel.

The national paper we have presented at this conference details our development and our program. We have offered suggestions for action at national, regional and international levels. In November we are organizing a seminar on energy options for developing countries. India is ready to share her experiences and assist our partners in a world program.

One of the most important causes of the present disturbed and insecure state of the world system is the scramble for the preemption of fossil fuel deposits and the accumulation of increasingly sophisticated and energy-intensive weapons systems which are a concomitant of the arms and policies of confrontation. Obviously, these are aimed at maintaining the status of the affluent and powerful by supporting the existing infrastructures and authority; hence the urgent need for an energy revolution. We must move from the present international economy primarily dependent on hydrocarbons to one increasingly based on new and renewable sources of energy.

In their pursuit of technological advance, industrialized countries have exploited conventional energy so recklessly that they cannot now evade the responsibility of helping the developing world in its confrontation with this crippling crisis.

We also find that companies which control oil interests have acquired a powerful hold over the research and development of new energy technology. Right now, for developing countries investable funds are scarcer than the energy they would protect. The mobilization of aid by international institutions and bilateral credit for this worthwhile investment are crucial. I would like to express my gratitude to those countries with investable surpluses who have already made appreciable gestures.

DELHI REPORTS GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES IN KENYA

BK111025 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has voiced India's grave concern at the proposed supply of F-16 aircraft and other sophisticated weapons by the United States to Pakistan. The prime minister, now on a 4-day visit to Kenya, held talks yesterday with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim.

Mrs Gandhi spoke of India's concern during a meeting with the Canadian prime minister. She apprised him of India's sustained efforts to normalize relations with Pakistan. Both the leaders are also reported to have discussed the question of immigrants to Canada on the ground that they were denied human rights in India. Mrs Gandhi told Trudeau that there is no popular support at all for the Khalistan Movement. She said it was being guided by some interested elements outside the country.

Later, she had an hour-long exchange of views without aides with Dr Waldheim on major international problems.

All India Radio special correspondent Dipesh Bhowmick covering the prime minister's visit reports that the talks with the Kenyan president covered wide-ranging subjects. Priority was given to bilateral aspects between the two countries. Our correspondent adds that the talks were marked with the identity of approach in both bilateral and international fields. Both the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to keep the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They criticised the occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa.

Speaking at a banquet hosted in her honor by President Moi, Mrs Gandhi said there could be no compromise with apartheid and in fighting it. Every nation in whatever continent should regard itself as a frontline state. The prime minister said the occasion provided her an opportunity to reaffirm the solidarity of the people of India with the brave freedom fighters of southern Africa. She commended the efforts made by the Organization of the African Unity under President Moi's chairmanship to uphold Africa's free personality and to overcome political and economic challenges which confront that continent.

Referring to long-standing ties between India and Kenya, Mrs Gandhi said both the countries are guided by the ideal of social and economic justice for their peoples. Mrs Gandhi strongly criticised the protectionist policies of industrially advanced nations which impede the economic growth of developing countries. She said only a new international economic order could rescue these countries from their current travail. The prime minister called for closer cooperation among the developing countries to mitigate their present hardship.

Mrs Gandhi, while expressing her deep anguish over the sharp increase in the tension and rivalries between the big powers, regretted that the UN resolution adopted as early as in 1971 declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace has been paid scant regard. The ocean, she said, is a bridge between shores but big power military presence and confrontation is escalating in this part of the world. The situation is further complicated with the induction of sophisticated arms. She said Kenya, India and other nonaligned countries must find the way to reverse this trend.

In his reply, President Moi described Mrs Gandhi as a great world leader and spoke of similarity of views between the two countries on a wide range of issues. Moi also recalled the historic role played by her father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had been a beacon light for those struggling against colonial domination.

LIBYA

JABIR HOSTS CHADIAN, SAHARAN, BULGARIAN MINISTERS

LD111004 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Aug (JANA)--Brigadier 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, last night held a banquet attended by Mr Adam Tojo, Chadian defense minister; Mr Hamad Abu Said, Chadian interior minister; Mr Ibrahim Gali, defence minister of the Saharan Arab Republic; and the first deputy minister of defence and chief of the Socialist People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MOROCCO

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS BOUCETTA ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD111352 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, affirmed that Morocco supported and backed the seven point plan suggested by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia for a just settlement of the Middle East problem. In an interview he granted to the Saudi daily AR-RIYAD published in the Sunday issue, Mr Boucetta described the Saudi stance as "courageous and honorable" and said that Morocco considered it as a new inception for an earnest and positive action of the Arab nation.

Mr Boucetta, who expressed the readiness of Morocco to participate in any meeting or Arab summit at any level if this meeting or summit is very well prepared, said that Morocco has already notified the Secretariat General of the Arab League of its position and that Morocco is busy preparing the next Arab summit (November) which will tackle with "precision and concern" all major Arab questions, especially the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese issue. Talking about Saudi efforts to bridge divergences between Morocco and Mauritania, Mr Boucetta indicated that the Moroccan ambassador to Nouakchott would soon resume his functions and that cooperation between the two countries would be resumed in the few coming weeks on the basis of the agreement concluded in Saudi Arabia. In this line, the Moroccan minister hailed the efforts of Saudi officials, especially King Khalid and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who succeeded to bring together the two countries and helped them overcome problems which profitted nobody.

Dealing with the Saharan issue after the Nairobi summit, the head of the Moroccan diplomacy recalled the fact that the committee of African heads of state would meet by the end of this month in view of setting up means to carry out the resolutions of the Nairobi conference, and said: "We must insist on the fact that this committee is made up of heads of state and that Morocco will do its utmost to clarify this question in conformity with the resolutions of the Nairobi summit." Mr Boucetta also precised that the committee would find out about the attachment of the inhabitants of the Saharan provinces to their Moroccanity and all necessary documents and information would be at their disposal. Mr Boucetta answered a question on attempts being made in order to submit the Sahara question to the decolonization commission saying: "It is necessary to stress that the article which deals with this question does not correspond to the situation, for this is not a matter of decolonization but rather matter of checking the opinion already expressed by the inhabitants of the Sahara and which was recently confirmed." It is for this reason we have prevented this question from being submitted to the United Nations under the traditional chapter pertaining to the decolonization, for colonization is definitely and irreversibly over."

While talking about the future of relations between Morocco and Libya, after the normalization of diplomatic relations, Mr Boucetta recalled that Morocco had positively answered the Libyan invitation concerning the clearing of Arab atmosphere and the solution of bilateral divergences and said "the essential for us all is to face the real aggression perpetrated against the Arab nation."

Mr Boucetta also underlined the fact that Morocco was ceaselessly endeavouring to make the Arab nation overcome its bilateral divergences. When asked whether Libya kept on supplying the "Polisario" with arms, the state minister declared that nothing of this kind has been reported since the royal armed forces secured total control over the region and expressed hope future events would not invalidate this statement. Asked about Moroccan-U.S. relations, especially arms purchase, Mr Boucetta said that as far as military equipment is concerned, Morocco only needed what is necessary for the defense of its territorial integrity and sovereignty for it has been regularly aggressed and it has to face these aggressions. The minister concluded saying that Morocco acquired the arms it needed from some countries, among which the United States, in conformity with long and short term agreements in force. [as received] He finally underlined that all Moroccan operations had taken place with due respect for the agreements and natural relations between Morocco and some countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RELIEVES, APPOINTS REGIONAL MINISTERS

JN111531 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA)--After taking cognizance of the recommendation of the chairman of the high executive council for the southern region, President Numayri issued a republican decree today relieving the following seven regional ministers of their posts: Peter Gath Koth, Bona Milwal, Dr (Qama) Hasan, (Angelo Otaw), Dr (Gaston Yak Arob), Tobi Madok and (Samuel Abojon Kabashi).

The president issued another republican decree today appointing the following seven regional ministers: Peter (Jatcoth Jawal) as deputy chairman of the high executive council for the southern region and regional minister of industry and minerals; Bona Milwal as regional minister of finance and economic planning; Jama Hasan as minister of cooperation and rural development; (Angelo Otaw) as minister of housing and public works; Dr David Basyuni as minister of agriculture and natural resources; (Joshwa Dai Wal) as minister of preserving wildlife and tourism; and (Nirio Lubay) as regional minister for the high executive council's affairs.

NUMAYRI RELIEVES, APPOINTS PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

JN111545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA)--After taking cognizance of the recommendation of the chairman of the high executive council for the southern region, President Numayri today issued a republican decree relieving the following six provincial governors:

(Philip Paul), governor of West Equatoria Province; (Joshwa Dai Wal), governor of Upper Nile Province; (Martin Marial Takini), governor of Lakes Province; (Johnson Milwal Kil), governor of Jonglei Province; (Vansion Loro), governor of East Equatoria Province; and (Aldwanjo Dinj), governor of Bahr al-Ghazal Province. Also after taking cognizance of the recommendation of the chairman of the high executive council for the southern region, President Numayri issued a republican decree today appointing the following six provincial governors: (Samuel Abojon Kabashi), governor of West Equatoria Province; (Vansion Loro), governor of East Equatoria Province; (Martin Marial Takini), governor of Lakes Province; (Aldwanjo Dini), governor of Bahr al-Ghazal Province; (Sabino Ota Sabrio), governor of Upper Nile Province; and (Nata Nial Anay Kud), governor of Jonglei Province.

CAMEROON

YAOUNDE EXAMINES REAGAN'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AB110953 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Joshua Makendie Commentary]

[Text] A weapon which has suddenly become important, [passage indistinct]. This is the Soviet reaction to Ronald Reagan's decision to mass produce the neutron bomb. Since the Hiroshima incident in 1945, the military panoply has been enriched with the A-bomb and the H-bomb. In the military field, these bombs have three effects: [word indistinct], heat and radiation. The neutron bomb [words indistinct]. It is, therefore, a bomb with reinforced radiation capable of immediately destroying any living thing without causing damage to buildings and the environment. Ronald Reagan's decision should surely not surprise anyone. It could be foreseen.

The new American administration never hid its desire to restore the power of the United States in the world. And from the beginning, Ronald Reagan had been contemplating the idea of deploying this famous neutron bomb, the production of which had been abandoned by Jimmy Carter. Today, the decision of the American leader is first and foremost political. It is a reply to the Soviets who have accused him of tergiversating on the resumption of the talks on strategic arms limitation. And when he would resume these talks, Ronald Reagan would like to present himself in a position of power. But it should be pointed out that the Soviets who today complain about the American decision also possess the essential materials for the manufacturing of this neutron bomb. But what worries them is what Ronald Reagan can use this weapon for, namely, to deploy in Europe. The clear superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries in conventional arms and massive battalions would be immediately annihilated, and this will mean the loss of a great asset for the Soviet Union. With this neutron bomb, NATO can feel satisfied with itself. The atomic weapon is losing its usefulness. [passage indistinct]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO LIFTS BAN ON TWO POLITICAL PARTIES

AB102048 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] According to results of the investigations of the CAR Security Forces, the Ubangui People's Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT) and the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC) are completely excluded from the case of the 14 July attack. The government's measures against these two parties have been withdrawn, as reported in a statement by Mr Simon-Narcisse Bozanga, prime minister and head of the government.

[Begin recording] Dear Countrymen: You will recall that in the wake of the abominable crime committed in the night of 14 July 1981, the government subsequently took a number of measures consisting notably of the ban on two political parties, the Central African National Liberation Movement [MCLN] and the Ubangui People's Patriotic Front-Labor Party and the suspension of the activities of the Central African People's Liberation Movement. You were informed about the judicial inquiry that sought to determine the responsibility of the suspects and their trial before the special tribunal. Information received following the preliminary investigation shows the following facts:

> First, the entire responsibility of the MCLN as a political party in this abominable crime committed against the people and the state.

Second, as political parties, the MLPC and the FPO-PT were not directly involved. Third, the effective complicity of some compatriots, who were militants of these parties, who acted on their own.

Consequently, the president of the Republic, in agreement with the government, has decided:

First, to lift the ban against the FPO-PT and the suspension on the MLPC.
Second, to maintain the decision to ban (?the MCLN) whose members have claimed credit (?for the 14 July attack).
Third, to try in court all those who took part in the 14 July attack. The trial will begin and will be made public and all those found guilty will be punished [end recording].

GABON

BONGO INTERVIEWED ON CHAD AID, FRENCH ROLE

AB081331 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The working visit of Mr Goukouni Oueddei in Gabon ended today. The president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] left Libreville this morning satisfied with the talks he held with President Omar Bongo. During his stay, President Goukouni Oueddei conferred on two occasions with the father of the renovation. According to the Chadian leader, these discussions were fruitful and beneficial. In addition to the head of state, Mr Goukouni Oueddei also met here in Libreville with Mr Guy Penne, the adviser to the French president for African and Malagasy affairs. Certainly their discussions concerned security questions.

On this occasion, the Chadian president expressed to his French visitor the needs of his country in the military arena. In any case, it is clear that this was a tripartite meeting between France, Chad and Gabon here in Libreville, at the initiative of President Omar Bongo. Let's listen to the president's explanation of these discussions to [name indistinct]:

[Begin recording] I recently paid an official working and friendly visit to France. We had the opportunity of holding discussions with President Mitterrand. But well before my official visit to France, I received on behalf of President Goukouni a Chadian delegation which notified me of his desire to come to Gabon. And when I went to Paris, I discussed this with the president of the republic and we agreed that adviser Penne, President Goukouni and myself could meet here. And why, because I am familiar with the Chadian problem. The president of the French Republic gave me the honor of explaining the French position to President Goukouni and this (?led) to his meeting adviser Penne.

Thus, yesterday we held discussions for more than 3 hours, during the course of which it was revealed that President Goukouni will send a memorandum to President Mitterrand in France which enumerates all the Chadian problems and what he expects from France.

[Question] If I understood you correctly Mr President, the kind of military assistance (to be given) by France depends now on [words indistinct].

[Answer] Mr Penne has agreed because it is President Goukouni who is making the request. Mr Penne only wrote down the desires of President Goukouni to be transmitted to President Mitterrand. It is up to President Mitterrand to decide.

[Question] Judging from the contacts which you had in Paris with President Mitterrand, do you have the impression that the French Government is (?ready to enter into an agreement on) economic, financial and military assistance with Chad?

[Answer] And why not? I personally think it is normal. Personally, I (?insist) on that, because Chad must have its own army. The Chadian Army was dismantled; therefore this army must be reconstituted. And yet, during the OAU summit, we talked about everything and said nothing. And the resolution which was passed--to send the neutral forces and so on and so forth--was well meant. I think the independence of Chad depends mainly on its security forces. I think President Goukouni and his government and people are more desirous of the creation of an integrated army than of a neutral force.

[Question] And you think the French military forces can coexist with the Libyan troops in Chad?

[Answer] This poses no problems. The Libyans, as has been explained by President Goukouni, are there. These people have helped Chad to come out of the civil war in which it found itself. Now, Chad wants its own army. And precisely, the Libyan troops must be thanked, honorably, until the time for the departure of the Libyan troops. And the French officers, the French instructors will not have any contact with them. They do not need that for their own role is to train Chadians. But with respect to the [words indistinct] of the Chadian Army, it will be the responsibility of the Chadian Government to tell them to go or stay, but always in their capacity as instructors, but the others are there, if I may use the word, like occupation forces. Therefore it is not the same situation.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, I would like to know [words indistinct] but President Goukouni was saying that he was expecting a financial, economic and diplomatic assistance from Gabon. From the financial point of view, what can Gabon do?

[Answer] But, you know Gabon has had the occasion to help many countries like Sao Tome, Equatorial Guinea or the Central African Republic and many other countries. Therefore, it is not a bad thing for the Gabonese Government to help Chad financially.

[Question] (?And) you intend to do this?

[Answer] You know, you in France have your national solidarity and we have our inter-African solidarity.

[Question] And on the diplomatic level, are you going to continue your contacts with the other African heads of state to better explain the situation of (?Chad)?

[Answer] Yes, first of all with those of Central Africa and particularly those with the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] because Chad, considering all that happened there in the civil war, has already raised the requested ceiling at the level of the Central Bank of Central African States [BEAC]. The heads of states of the UDEAC must, therefore, be able to permit Chad to benefit again from something that will enable them to [words indistinct] make requests from France and others. But then, charity begins at home.

I, therefore, think that the financial contribution from the Central African states, and particularly from the UDEAC, must be a (?result) of the decision which we will reach with one accord to enable the governor of the BEAC to act in a way that (?with) the 6 or 12 billion requested by Chad, we can make a personal gesture to make it possible for Chad to (undertake its reconstruction). I want to get busy with this. Since I am the current president of the UDEAC, I will invite the governor to give me the economic point of view, and we will take this matter up with the other heads of state. [end recording]

GAMBIA

SOVIET MATERIEL REPORTEDLY ENTERED COUNTRY LEGALLY

AB111937 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 11 Aug (AFP)--Gambian President Dawda Jawara today toured former strongholds of rebels who tried to oust him in a left-wing coup on July 30, as Senegalese and Gambian investigators reportedly cleared up the question of Soviet-made arms and vehicles used by the putschists.

Sir Dawda, who has charged that the rebels received foreign help, made the rounds of all parts of this capital city and its suburbs that were affected by the putsch, which reportedly left 500 people dead.

Meanwhile, investigators found that serial numbers of Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles used by the putschists corresponded with numbers of rifles bought by Gambia's Field Force (paramilitary police), sources close to the investigation said. Many of the putschists were members of the force.

The investigators also reportedly traced Soviet-made Lada vehicles to the local Lada concessionary, who said that 64 of the 128 vehicles officially authorized to enter Gambia each year had been delivered before the uprising and were seized by the rebels.

In further developments, Banjul Mayor Keba Foun and Ibrah Tall, head of the foreign minister's office, were named respectively commissioners for foreign aid and for the recovery of goods stolen during widespread looting that followed the coup, officials announced.

The appointments followed a meeting, organized by the Gambian Chamber of Commerce, for victims of the looting.

LIBERIA

MONROVIA SAYS COUP PLOTTERS' TRIALS END 11 AUG

AB111722 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Hundreds of spectators this morning booed at the former vice head of state, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, when he was brought to the Chamber of Justice to face the military tribunal for his alleged involvement in an attempted coup 3 days ago.

Gen Weh Syen, the alleged leader of the plot, along with four other People's Redemption Council [PRC] members and the former minister of local goverment, Maj Oscar Quiah, had planned to assassinate the head of state and some top PRC members and seize power last Sunday. The alleged plot was foiled and the instigators later arrested with the exception of a few including civilians, according to the head of state, Samuel L. Doe.

Yesterday, four of the alleged plotters faced the tribunal on the first day its factfinding investigation, as well as three individuals who were later introduced by the tribunal's chairman as witnesses.

Those who faced the tribunal yesterday were former local government minister, Maj Oscar Quiah; PRC members Maj Henry Zuo and Lt Cols Nelson B. Tow and Robert Sumo.

Meanwhile, PRC former member Lt Col Nelson B. Tow was brought back to the tribunal today for the second time but no reason was given for his second appearance. Lt Col Harris Johnson, former PRC member and an alleged instigator in the plot, is expected to be the last of his colleagues to face the tribunal today.

Last night, the chairman of the military tribunal, Brig Gen Joseph A. Lambo, told LINA [LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY] that the trial would end today as soon as proofs and exhibits would be ready.

MALI

SDAR'S MUSTAPHA SAYED COMMENTS ON REFERENDUM

AB081213 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Col Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], this morning received, on behalf of the head of state, a delegation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic led by the assistant secretary general of the Polisario, Mr Bachir Mustapha Sayed, and comprising the minister of information, Mr Ould Saleck, and Mr (Abdulrahman Leveck), member of the External Relations Committee of the Polisario front.

The recent resolution by the OAU summit in Nairobi on the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara and the steadfast and unequivocal stand of Mali in favor of the self-determiniation of the Saharan people as well as the forthcoming ad hoc committee meeting were at the center of the talks which took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye.

Speaking to Sidi Diawarra, Mr Bachir Mustapha Sayed reasserted the Polisario's stand on the issue of the referendum to be conducted in Western Sahara.

[Begin recording] In fact, the 18th OAU summit scored a victory on behalf of the peace-and justice-loving international community, after 6 years of war in Western Sahara between the Polisario and Morocco [words indistinct]. This victory belongs to the Polisario and the Moroccan people and also to Africa and the decolonization procedure [words indistinct].

It is, therefore, a turning point, a step in the process of decolonization in Western Sahara and in the conflict in the Northwest Africa region. I would say that this step is very important, but that there is also the need for other peace-loving peoples to join in the peacemaking effort in order to consolidate the [word indistinct] of our region.

This is why the contacts and the discussions we have just had here in Mali are of prime importance, especially as the forthcoming meeting of the monitoring committee for the referendum in Western Sahara is scheduled at a crucial time and constitutes an event of major importance.

The question that arises for the whole of the African people and the entire world community is the following: Will the dynamism which began after the 18th summit be consolidated or eliminated during the next meeting of the monitoring committee? The monitoring committee falls within the framework of two perspectives, that is the perspective of consolidation--the dynamism of peace and the procedure of peaceful decolonization in Western Sahara--or the perspective of an unprecedented escalation of war in our region. This is why I cannot assert that I am optimistic. [end recording]

CHADIAN MINISTER, TRAORE DISCUSS CHAD ISSUES

AB101817 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic this morning received the Chadian minister of state for rural development at 1100. Mr Naimbaye Lossimian, the Chadian minister, conveyed a message from President Goukouni Oueddei to President Moussa Traore.

Aid to Chad from the Interstate Committee To Fight Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), the internal situation in Chad following the setting up of an integrated national army and the problem of sending an inter-African neutral force to Chad were the issues discussed at length during the talks which took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, and the diplomatic adviser to the head of state, [name indistinct].

President Moussa Traore once more emphasized the specific nature of the CILSS and, above all, the establishment of solidarity and, therefore, the need to take into account the particular and singular situation of the Chadian people. After praising the efforts of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]--to restore peace and stability to Chad, the head of state asked Mr Naimbaye Lossimian to convey his greetings and those of the Malian people to President Goukouni Oueddei and the Chadian people. After the meeting the Chadian envoy explained his presence in Bamako to our reporter, (Tsiana Mathioko).

[Begin recording] My presence in Bamako, where I have just delivered a message from President Goukouni to President Moussa Traore, is aimed, more or less, at discussing the affairs of our organization. Also, since the Chadian Government is strongly supported by President Moussa Traore and the Malian Government, it is necessary for us to have regular bilateral contacts with this brotherly country in order to inform it about the development of our country's internal situation.

[Question] It is a fact that your country has gone through a period of destruction. Could one affirm today that calm has now completely returned? [words indistinct]

[Answer] It would perhaps be an exaggeration to affirm that complete calm has been restored in the country becasue now there is no country in the world where there is complete calm. Nevertheless, since the end of the war in Chad, that is, 15 December 1980, the situation has been quite calm throughout the country and the fact that all the Chadians are not busy is due mainly to the lack of adequate structures since the destruction was nearly total in the areas where the fighting took place. Our difficulties lie in the material and financial fields.

[Question] Chad called for international aid for the reconstruction and to tackle the most urgent problems. Has it received any satisfactory responses yet?

[Answer] Well, until now we have not received any concrete international aid in the area of national reconstruction since the financiers and the governments of friendly countries, in general, would first like to be sure that there is total security in the country before acting.

Nevertheless, for about a week now we have been under the impression that France intends to resume activities in the capital since it has sent an envoy to meet President Goukouni and a team of technical experts is presently in Ndjamena to examine several sectors which include electricity, water and communications. More contacts are also expected. In addition, in a few days, that is, on 18 August, World Bank experts will arrive in Ndjamena to draw up a revival program for Chad, which was devastated by war. [end recording]

NIGERIA

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS, SHAGARI HOLD TALKS IN LAGOS

10 Aug Discussions

AB110855 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has renewed his call for concerted continental action against efforts to subvert independent African countries and keep Namibia and South Africa under perpetual bondage. President Shehu Shagari made the remark during talks between him and the Angolan president, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday in Lagos.

In his remark, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the mission of his delegation was to find ways of strengthening the friendly links and the solidarity existing between his country and Nigeria. He stated that it was also their desire to find a means of giving effect to agreements that had been signed by both countries since 1978. The two leaders also deliberated on issues relating to shipping, education, finance and health.

The Angolan leader, who arrived in Lagos earlier yesterday on a 3-day state visit, will today lay a wreath at the Remembrance Arcade in Lagos.

Shagari Banquet Remarks

AB120729 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The Federal Government has called on the Western bloc to desist from supporting racist South Africa in its aggression against Angola. The government also condemned attacks by South Africa on the frontline states: President Shehu Shagari made the call yesterday at a state banquet arranged in honor of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who is on a 3-day visit to the country. The president stated that to Nigeria, the liberation of Namibia and the destruction of racism in South Africa remained an article of faith. He gave the assurance that Nigeria remains unflinching in its solidarity with Angola and the other frontline states and will continue to contribute materially, diplomatically and militarily to the efforts of the liberation movements which represent the peoples of Namibia and Azania until victory is won.

President Shehu Shagari maintained that the fight against apartheid and the indictment of human civilization [as heard] will continue, adding that the political and economic development of black Africa was Nigeria's concern. The president told his Angolan counterpart that his visit to the country came within the framework of the need for closer cooperation between the two countries.

The banquet was attended by ministers, service chiefs and members of the diplomatic corps. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos leaves for home today.

FORMER CHADIAN MINISTER CALLS FOR HABRE DEFEAT

AB071607 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 7 Aug (AFP)--The former minister of finance in the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Mahamat-Saleh Ahmat, believes that the path to reconciliation and total peace in Chad is through the political destruction of Hissein Habre. He disclosed this in a statement issued to the press on Thursday in Lagos (Nigeria).

Mahamat-Saleh Ahmat was speaking on behalf of the 24 signatories to the 14 April statement. The signatories were representatives of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Chad, the Western Armed Forces and the FAN, which withdrew their support to Mr Hissein Habre. He is particularly happy about the resignation of Abderhaman Hamdan from his post of executive secretary of the FAN.

Mahamat-Saleh, who was former external relations commissioner in Hissein Habre's movement, also hopes that all his FAN comrades, whatever their position in the organization, will emulate Abderhaman Hamdan's example which will pave the way for the irreversible move to ensure the fall of Hissein Habre. Finally, the statement added that the 24 signatories have taken note for the general amnesty granted by the (GUNT) last 29 July. It called on all Chadians both within and outside the country to work together so that this initiative results in normalization, reconstruction and peace in Chad.

'STAGGERING DROP' REPORTED IN JULY OIL PRODUCTION

AB071305 Paris AFP in French 0729 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 7 Aug (AFP)--Nigeria's oil production fell by some 530,000 barrels per day in July compared with the previous month, to an average of 815,000 barrels per day, according to industrial sources in the Nigerian capital.

The staggering drop in Nigerian production, a direct consequence of the Saudi oil policy and of the glut on the world oil market, is beginning to have serious reprercussions on the Nigerian economy. In fact, oil constitutes 95 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings and 80 percent of its federal revenues.

According to statistics compiled in Lagos, the situation--considered serious in Nigerian and Western financial circles--on 31 July showed a drop in revenues of $3.3 billion. This loss represents approximately 13 percent of the total oil revenue expected ($24 billion) for 1981.

Nigeria, which in July produced only 40 percent of what it was producing at the beginning of the year (2 million barrels per day), has exported in the first 7 months of the year about 288 million barrels of the 403 million barrels the country had predicted. However, the loss in revenues is less serious than it could have been. Budget estimates were based on an estimated price of $36 per barrel. Since the beginning of the year, however, the price has been $40 per barrel, out of which the government receives about $38.90. This is why the loss amounts to $3.3 billion instead of $5 billion. For the month of July alone, it appears that Nigeria lost $37 million per day and the prospects for August are hardly encouraging.

In industrial circles, it is believed that this month's production might fall to 750,000 barrels per day. In fact production fell to that level on 3 August. The situation would not be so serious, financial circles in the Nigerian capital explain, if Nigeria did not have to pay $2 billion monthly for imports. However, observers point out that since Nigeria's foreign debt is rather small, the authorities can resort to loans to get out of this difficulty. The government, through the acting director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, NNPC, A. Lolomari, has, on many occasions, stood up against the campaign being carried out by the West to force Nigeria to reduce the price of its oil, which is of the best quality in the world and the most expensive next to that produced by Libya and Algeria.

The recent steps taken by Lagos indicate a new policy adopted by Nigeria and its African counterparts. The four producers of the continent (Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, Gabon) met in Tripoli about 10 days ago. Last Tuesday, these same producers, with the exception of Gabon, represented by their ministers of petroleum, met with President Shehu Shagari in Lagos, after a quick visit to Riyadh by Nigeria's adviser on petroleum affairs, Yahaya Dikko.

Even though the Lagos meeting remained secret and no information leaked out after the discussions, the NATIONAL CONCORD, which is close to the ruling National Party, quoting a reliable source, stated on Thursday that the countries would like OPEC, during its next summit meeting, to strike a balance between the ridiculously low price of $34 per barrel proposed by Saudi Arabia and the $40 per barrel price of the three African countries.

It appears unlikely to observers that Nigeria could made a unilateral decision to reduce the price of its oil without angering its African counterparts. Nigeria is the most moderate member of the African producers union, but it appears to be suffering the most in the present situation since it has 80 million inhabitants while Algeria and Libya have populations of only 20 and 3 million respectively.

PLANS FOR MAJOR PURCHASE OF BRITISH TANKS REPORTED

PM101449 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Aug 81 p 4

[Major General Edward Furdson reports: "British Tanks for Nigeria"]

[Text] Nigeria intends to buy a considerable number of Vickers Mark III main battle tanks and armoured support vehicles--presumably armoured recovery and bridge layer vehicles--from the firm's defence systems division at Newcastle upon Tyne.

Testing and evaluation of different nations' candidate vehicles against Nigeria's operational and environmental requirements has been in progress for several years.

The announcement represents much more, however, than just another valuable arms agreement--said by a reliable source to be worth more than 50 million pounds. It means that an important and influential African country, listed as currently possessing Soviet T55 tanks, has now decided to go British.

According to records, only three African countries currently hold British tanks. Kenya has the Vickers Mark III, South Africa has the Centurion, and the Somali Republic has both British Centurion and Soviet tanks. Others, for example Angola, Guinea, Ethiopia ane Mozambique, are equipped with Soviet medium tanks.

A Vickers spokesman said that the new order would take up to four years to complete, with the first vehicle expected in the spring of 1983.

Manufacture would be at the 7,500,000 pound factory which Vickers is building on its old Scotswood works site in Newcastle and hopes to complete by late summer 1982.

The decision is good news for continuity of employment in Newcastle. "We are very pleased with the outcome of five years' hard work," Vickers told me.

Vickers tanks are not in service with the British Army. They are built to the firms own design--the first came out in the 1920's--and are a completely private venture.

The Mark III mounts a 105mm gun, and the front of the cast steel turret is contoured for better protection.

SENEGAL

OPPOSITION PARTY ADVOCATES UNITY WITH GAMBIA

AB111634 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 11 Aug (AFP)--Senegal should immediately enter into negotiations with the Gambian Government to bring about a political unity between the two states, the conservative opposition Senegalese Republican Movement said today.

Without such negotiations, the Senegalese Army would be forced to stay in Gambia for an indeterminate time to protect the existing government with the risk of being considered as an army of occupation, Boubacar Gueye, a former minister who is now the movement's general secretary, said in a communique.

He said that the neighbouring Gambian Government still was not in a position to assure its own security. Senegal's troops were pivotal in putting down left-wing rebels attempts to oust President Dawda Jawara on July 30.

If Senegalese troops were withdrawn, they would in all certainty have to be sent back to Gambia, although a bilateral accord only calls for intervention in the event of an external threat, Mr Gueye added.

He said that a United Nations commission, which was in Gambia shortly before that country proclaimed independence in 1965, had concluded that there should be negotiations toward a political unity between the two states. Gambia is surrounded on three sides by Senegal.

Mr. Gueye noted that Senegal itself had reacted staunchly against external interventions in Chad, Afghanistan and Angola as well as against the Israeli bombing attacks in Iraq and Lebanon. All other eight Senegalese opposition parties have expressed opposition to the Senegalese intervention in Gambia.

FRANCE'S COT BEGINS VISIT IN DAKAR 11 AUG

AB111559 Paris AFP in French 1424 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 11 Aug (AFP)--Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation with former colonies began a 4-day visit to Senegal on Tuesday. Mr Cot was received in audience by Abdou Diouf, president of the republic, and Habib Thiam, prime minister. Among other talks he is to hold in the day are those with Mamadou Toure, Moustapha Niasse, Serigne Lamine Diop, Abdel Kader Fall, respectively ministers of planning and cooperation, foreign affairs, rural development and national education.

On Wednesday, the French minister will be received by Mr Djibril Sene, minister for higher education, and he will visit the Dakar marine shipyard. On Thursday and Friday, the French minister will go to Saint-Louis, in northern Senegal and to Zinginchor in the South.

Mr Cot told the press that the new relations between France and Africa will be based on the elimination of all that remains of the colonial pact. He said this should not be done in a hasty manner, so that the new relations do not result in sudden breaks.

Asked to comment on France's decision to help in the reconstruction of Chad despite the presence of Libyan troops there, Mr Cot pointed out that for France, which differentiates between diplomacy and economy, what is essential there is to aid the Chadian people. This does not mean that France should not apply pressure to obtain the withdrawal of the Libyan troops.

MARXIST PARTY CALLS FOR END OF FRENCH BASES

AB111041 Paris AFP in French 0922 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 11 Aug (AFP)--Mr Seydouo Chissokho, secretary general of the Independent Labor Party (PIT, pro-Soviet, Marxist-Leninist) has called for the renegotiation of the Franco-Senegalese cooperation agreements and the evacuation of French military bases in Senegal, following his party's constituent congress which was held this past weekend in Dakar.

Mr Cissokho, who returned recently from the Soviet Union where he had been under treatment for 7 years, has indeed felt that a renegotiation of the Franco-Senegalese agreements was possible now that there are communist ministers in the French Socialist Government.

The PIT claims to be communist and it received, at the opening of its congress, several congratulatory messages from the communist parties of the Soviet Union, East Germans, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, France, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. In fact, the Vietnamese communist party sent the PIT a chest containing a sample of Dien Bien Phu sand.

According to its secretary general, the PIT intends to build a national democratic revolution internally in Senegal. Mr Cissokho has also indicated that his party is not maximalist and said he was willing to hold discussions with some of the other political parties in order to seek concrete solutions to Senegal's present crisis.

Mr Cissokho further called for the release of Mr Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, founder of the banned Party of God, in exile in Libya but now detained in Niger.

The PIT, which is one of the 10 legal political parties in Senegal, springs from a split in the former African Independence Party (PAI, established in 1957). Another party, which also claims scientific socialism and which was established by Majmouth Diop, still bears that name.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS RECEIVES SAHARAN VICE PRESIDENT 11 AUG

AB112045 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The vice president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, Mr Bachir Moustapha Sayed, has said that, through President Stevens' personal intervention, the SDAR has agreed to attend the forthcoming OAU Implementation Committed on the Western Sahara in Nairoyi, Kenya.

Speaking as the head of a 4-man delegation which called on the president to deliver a special memoranda from the Saharan secretary general, Mohammed Abdelaziz, at State House this morning, Vice President Moustapha Sayed said that his government looked forward to a timetable for self-determination for the people of the Western Sahara and hoped that Morocco would be urged to accept a political solution to their problem. He said that the Polisario interest in the forthcoming Nairobi conference would be as great as the personal presence of Dr Stevens in the conference.

Vice President Moustapha Sayed finally conveyed true fraternal greetings from his secretary general, Mohammed Abdelaziz to Dr Stevens wishing him long life and propserity on the occasion of the president's birthday.

Receiving the delegation, president Stevens remarked that Sierra Leone would always strive to give every support in the Saharan effort to self-determination and help find a practical solution to the problem.

The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdula' Conteh, the secretary to the president, Mr Abdul Karim and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles White were present.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER 'DISSATISFIED' WITH CONGRESSMEN

CA111051 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he is very dissatisfied with the attitude of the American congressmen he met in Cape Town today. Most of the visiting congressmen are members of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee and they are under the leadership of the chairman of the African Affairs Subcommittes, Mr Howard Wolpe.

Mr Botha said that although the group had not claimed that it represented congressional opinion, he had nevertheless expected an open approach and an impartial attitude towards complicated questions. However, it appeared as though the spokesmen for the group had gone to the meeting with preconceived ideas and were only interested in getting confirmation of these ideas.

Mr Botha said that the object of the Americans' visit to South Africa had been to make personal contact, to observe and to talk in order to help with the formulation of American Foreign policy on Africa in general and southern Africa in particular. Mr Botha said that he had not, for example, heard any recognition by the group of the general lack of justification for the United Nations' approach to South-West Africa and its backing for SWAPO. He had also found no understanding for the demands for equal treatment for the internal parties in the territory.

Further Details

LD112208 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says a statement issued by an American congressional delegation after a brief visit to South Africa had come as no surprise to him. Commenting in Cape Town, Mr Botha said the statement reflected the delegation's preconceived hostile attitude adopted towards the South African Government. It also confirmed that the delegation's knowledge of Africa was not only found to be lacking but that its nine members were prepared to listen only to arguments substantiating their preconceived notions

Earlier, the leader of the congressional mission, Mr Howard Wolpe, said at a news conference at D. F. Malan Airport near Cape Town that the delegation members were shocked at what had been experienced in South Africa. He said, and we quote: The system of apartheid is a hateful and inhuman system which strips the individuals of a fundamental rights and human dignity. Mr Wolpe said it was (?the stories) of the government's dependence upon all-persuasive police power which, in some ways, shocked members more than some of the poverty and economic deprivation they witnessed. He said the mission came away from their visit with a sense that most South Africans feared that the government was currently resisting major political reforms and perhaps even beginning to take some significant steps backwards.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS GENERAL LLOYD 10 AUG REMARKS

LD111040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The South-West African Territory Force is preparing for an intensification of the war along the territory's northern border. The commander of the territory force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said in Windhoek today that his men were preparing to meet stronger forces than those of SWAPO.

The territory force was aware of the early-warning radar and antiaircraft missile systems at places like (Solides) and (Lubangu) in southern Angola, as well as the less sophisticated anticraft systems being used by the Angolan Army elsewhere. He said this hindered the territory force's air operations, and the air force could not operate freely to give air support to ground units. General Lloyd said that SWAPO was now using the Angolan Army's air defense umbrella but the forces operating from South-West Africa did not want to make contact with the Angolan Army of the civilian population of Angola. He said the hot pursuit operations across the border would continue and the SWAPO units would be destroyed at their bases. He was confident that the Angolan Army would not interfere in these operations. General Lloyd issued a warning that if the Angolan Army protected SWAPO then the South-West African forces would inevitably have to cross swords with the Angolans.

Turning to the possibility of the war with SWAPO developing into a conventional war, General Lloyd said that the security forces planning and preparations were making provision for that. As long as SWAPO forces were the only ones on the battlefield the chances of this were slim, but if the Angolan Army and the Cubans joined the battle it would intensify. He said everything depended on whether the Angolans and the Cubans interfered with the security force's operations.

General Lloyd went on to say that, at the moment, there was not one nonwhite national serviceman in South-West Africa who could be described as a SWAPO member or supporter. He said it was therefore not necessary to change the national service system to make provision for such people and the present system would continue. He said 10 national servicemen who had earlier claimed to be SWAPO supporters had been taken up to the border on an orientation course. They had reacted very positively and had turned out not to be SWAPO supporters at all.